THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,294—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th	CALEDONIA	7558	....	
„	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
„	MANTUA	10885	....	...
[illegible]	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
[illegible]	ARABIA	7903	....	...
th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
th	EGYPT	7912	....	...
„	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
une	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
[illegible]	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
[illegible]	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
[illegible]	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
[illegible]	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
[illegible]	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
[illegible]	ARABIA	7933	....	...
[illegible]	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
[illegible]	EGYPT	7912	...	...

ove Mail Steamers are fitted with ELEGRAPHY.

eamers convey Passengers to h and London.

disi tranship to a connecting

LLARD PIER on day must attend at that place inspection by the Health

cannot go on board the

STRAITS, CHINA, AND NEWZEALAND.

ny's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

RINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

NKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

SSAGES	Booked without charge.
RTHS	Carefully Selected.
EAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
NDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
GGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
SSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

LINES OF STEAMERS, HALL LINES).

m Bombay and Karachi, iverpool, etc.

D FARES.

Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
......	April 8
April 11	...
„ 24	* „ 21
t fixed.	...
y 12	* May 9
...	„ 17
30	...
	June 10
	„ 15
	July 15
	„ 19
	August 1
	„ 24
	Sept. 5
	„ 12
	...
	Nov. 2
	„ 18
	„ 24
	Dec. 6
	„ 12
	29

y for hout oth var- een- nd ss. O es, m- y ay rrive ration

MEN, twerp, Hamburg passage money may d full particulars apply to . Bates & Sons Agency. , NIXON & Co., Agents. orbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

ELF CURE NO FICTION!
SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
E NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA!

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara ...	1195	Thurs.	30th March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa......	2171	Fri.	31st March.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	3rd April	11 a.m.	*P D & C M,

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 30th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Waroonga," 2513 tons, on Monday, the 3rd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Ghadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA,
(Fortnightly.)

A Steamer sailing on or about the 8th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay

28th March, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April 1911
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th „ „
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May „
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7588	J. Kaicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 866 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	B. Cobol	6046	24th April 1911.

For urther information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a Praisident	3,300	Bremer	12th April.
b Somali	2,700	Stoffregen	19th „

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

34, Medow Street, Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... „ 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... „ 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

CUPS, BOWLS, SHIELDS, MEDALS.

Our up-to-date collection of **PRIZE TROPHIES** is not only the largest in Western India, but it offers a variety for selection, which is unapproached in

DESIGN & PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITH, &c.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EASTER 1911.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

EASTER EGGS.

CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS,
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED AND FILLED WITH SWEETS

SATIN EASTER EGGS
PORCELAIN EASTER EGGS
PICTORIAL EASTER EGGS
WOOD EASTER EGGS.

in Assorted Colours and filled with Sweets and Chocolates.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on pplication.

B. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE;
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Chittagong,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,
Kampala. Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australi purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 161, BOMBAY.

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Manager.

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11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

- Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
- Pratt's Motor Spirit.
- Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
- Grease.
- Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases
Chester	125°	„ „
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant	in tins and bulk.	

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :-

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class Houses of Italy and France.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 30, Marine Lines, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 4 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF YORK."

ARRIVED on the 26th March, 1911.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 27th March, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on 23rd March, 1911, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 6 per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after MONDAY, the 3rd April 1911, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 23rd. March, 1911.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1911.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 11th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1911.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th March to the 11th April 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Rutlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1-45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-43
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23-43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Do.	...Dep.	2- 0
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Rutlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-35	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 191 .

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise:—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

8th March, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1911.

THE TOURNAMENT will start on THURSDAY, 30th March 1911. Matches will be played on the 96th Berar Infantry's Ground, Marine Lines Maidan, and on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. All Matches will start at 5-40 p.m. (S. T.)

Season Tickets for the Tournament may be obtained from the undersigned. 1st Enclosure Rs. 5; 2nd Enclosure Rs. 2-8.

Each Season Ticket holder will be entitled to bring in two Ladies free.

Daily tickets will be issued on the ground; 1st Enclosure Re. 1; 2nd Enclosure 8 annas. These daily tickets will also include admission for two Ladies.

Ladies unaccompanied by ticket-holders, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

In order to raise the status of the Hockey in this Tournament, it has been decided to raise the Entrance Fee, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, the extra Rs. 15 will be given to charity.

W. R. SHARPE,
H. S. G. VIDAL,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

EXCELSIOR

CINEMATOGRAPH,

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

OUR LATEST SUCCESS

"THE MIDNIGHT EXPRESS"

The FILM that drew crowded houses SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

"FOOLSHEAD AND HIS FIANCEE"

A Rare Scream of Laughter.

GLIMPSES of BIRD LIFE.

A beautiful idea of Cinematography applied to nature etc., etc., etc.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS—Daily 8 to 9 A. M.

EVENING Do. Daily 6 to 8.

Band on Thursdays and Saturdays.

NIGHT SESSIONS—Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA'
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,

BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS.
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. H. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 15, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—An EURASIAN or a PORTUGUESE NURSE, of pleasant ways and fond of children for a child about 2 years. Age from 25 to 30, obedient and accustomed to the ways of high families. Will have to go up country. Apply, stating terms and references, to box No. 2601, Care of this Paper.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¾ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¾ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand I) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4$\frac{23}{32}$d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM.

THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert!

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¾ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¾ inch by 4¼ inch ...Annas 14 per do.
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right to Collect Outstandings.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Mahomed, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

The Right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvent in the unrecovered outstandings mentioned in the list.

Conditions of sale and a detailed list of the outstandings can be inspected at the Auctioneers' Office.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., fancy articles, such as dolls, toys, game, platedware, handbags, photo-frames and albums, cash-boxes, jewelboxes, bird cages, bronze figures, fans, baba chairs and perambulators, feather fans, writing cases, rocking horse, baba hand motors, picture frames, vases, new style graphophones of nickle-plated on machinery with English and Hindustani records, etc.

The above is on view.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

One 16 feet square Jubbulpore Swiss Cottage tent, new in 1897, outer fly recovered last October. One 10 feet square miniature Elgin Mills Swiss Cottage tent bought about 5 years ago, in good condition. One 8 feet square Elgin Mills Cabul pal tent bought about 7 years ago, in fair condition. One Servants' Rowti. The above tents can be inspected at Palli Hill Bandra, in the compound of the office of the Conservator of Forests any time before but not later than THURSDAY next the 30th instant. For particulars and price, apply to Mr. L. S. Osmaston, the Conservator of Forests, N. C, at Pali Hill, Bandra.

SALE on FRIDAY 31st March.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterloo Mansions, 2nd Floor, Wodehouse Road, just opposite Hotel Majestic, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, and crockeryware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirror, sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, marble and tile topped tables and teapoys, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes and hanging presses, dressing and washhand tables, blackwood open carved furniture, cane furniture, carpets, table hanging lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of T. Corbett, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE, OF VALUABLE ONE-STOREYED BUNGALOW, with out-houses and with an extensive piece of land, situate at Ghat-Kopar, near G. I. P. Ry.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. H. Crawford, the constituted Attorney of the late Mr. McCaulay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 5 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of Freehold garden land and Bhat land, at Ghat-Kopar, Taluka, Salsette, District Thana, admeasuring acres and gunthas, bearing Survey No. 126 and Bhat 3 and 127, and bounded as follows:—i. e., on the east by the private road, on the west by the hill called "Subte-Hill," on the north by the vendor's lands, Survey No. 127 and 126, on the south by the vendor's land Survey Nos. 127 and 126, and measuring in the length east to the west on the northern side 587 feet and southern side 540 feet and measuring in width 100 feet and making measurement 6,256 square yards.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23th March, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th March.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome new design mahoganized drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, almirahs, etc., etc., on the second floor of Apollo Hotel, above Dias and Sidick, Tailors, and opposite Majestic Hotel, on Colaba Causeway.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th inst, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, valuable and handsome new design mahogany polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture made to order, consisting of silk tapestry lined mahoganized set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, sideboard, glass door almirah, marble and tile top tables and teapoys, easy, low and Curzon chairs, teak bedsteads, cupboards, dining-tables and chairs, dumb-waiter, hatstand, wash-hand stand with crockery, carpets, Singer's hand sewing machine, pictures, glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of F. Wade, Esq., proceeded home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 28th March, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION Sale of very valuable Gold and Silver Jewellery, Presentation Articles, Glass Show Cases, Furnitures, etc.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2 p. m. (S. T.) at Messrs. V. J. Chokshi & Co., "Empire Building," Hornby Road, Fort, on account of owners closing business, very valuable gold and silver, diamond and pearl jewellery such as pearl bracelets, broches, diamond and rubby rings, gold bangles, lockets, necklets, watches, belts, pencils, tie pins, charms, ear-rings, purses, muff chains, silver photo frames, cigar cases, buttons, card-cases, walking sticks, &c. &c., also valuable glass show cases by Ahmed Dewji, chairs, scales, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p. m.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at First Floor, Arthur Crawford Market, opposite the Head Police Office, the very valuable and neatly made household furniture, by Breslauer and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, rich dinner and dessert sets, large telescopic dining table and chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, fancy drawing room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, one sweet-toned cottage piano, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome Japanese flower vases and rich table ornaments, rich pictures, cloth and gown presses, corner cabinets, chest of drawers, fancy centre pieces, large writing desk, majolica jardiniers and flower pots, show cases, blackwood carved furniture, book cases, tiled top teapoys, real Chubb's safe with Chubb lock and key, brass and iron bedstead, screens, table, hall and hanging lamps, meatsafe, ice box with refrigerator, rich carpets, aviary with birds, copper utensils, etc., etc., the property of Douglas Bennett, Esqr., Superintendent of Markets and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1911.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. B. d., B.— Apply No. 494 care of "Bombay Gazette" O

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER; DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS.

RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

---

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

"ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES	WATERLILY	150° F.
	CHUKKER	125° F.
	VICTORIA	125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
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1909

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS:

[MO]NDAY EVENING.] [27TH March, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs ...	1,500	Aden	C Khoosbal
Gold Coins ...	7,842	Aden	C Khoosbal
3 Packages Sovs	19,620	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	16,191	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Rupees.........	2,085	Jeddah	Sundry Importers

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 24th March, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	46	54,823
B B and C I Railway ...	39	45,607

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened unchanged and steady at [illegible] 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 [illegible]ths' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry [illegible] remittance, and Private bills are scarce. Far [illegible]tern rates are steady.

[W]e quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3 32d.
[illegible]its 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. May
France	...171
Marks	...138 3-4
[illegible]ng 60 days' sight	...131 3-4
"	...176 1-2
"	...149 3-4

[illegible]NT PAPER :—

[illegible]pened at 96 for cash and the settlement [illegible]ved 1-16 during the day closing [illegible]

[illegible]her declined to 15·15 ready and [illegible] sellers and 2nd settlement.

Rs.	96	1	0
"	96	1	0
"	96	2	0

[illegible] in London for Bar Silver [illegible] 24 1-4 and unchanged for [illegible] 7-16 New York was 1-8 [illegible] local market opened steadier at [illegible] for ready bars and has improved [illegible] day. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 24	0	0
Australian "	" 24	0	0
Sovereigns "	" 15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	" 61	14	0
" 1st settlement ...	" 62	2	0
" 2nd " ...	" 62	3	0

COTTON.

[illegible]RKET REPORT :—

[illegible]he market opened quiet after the March settlement [illegible] little business is reported in April or May contracts. [illegible]ere is some enquiry here and there for fine M G [illegible]gal, New Crop, December and January, but so far [illegible] business has been done. The bazaar rates for good [illegible]oach March 1912, and fully good Bengals January [illegible]12, are Rs. 309 and Rs. 236 respectively.

For ready cotton the demand is small and there are [illegible]ny sellers.

[illegible]UOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	...357	April
Fine M G Broach	...358-9	May
Fine M G Khandeish	...322-3	"
F G M G Khandeish	...304-5	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	...330	"
Fine M G Bengals	...310	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...360	"
Good H E Westerns	...348-9	"
Good M E Westerns	...354-5	"

[illegible]VERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	nil

[illegible]UTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7·48	7·48	7·48	7·43
—05	—04	—04	—05

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·39	7·15	6·83	6·70	6·65
—04	—05	—04	—04	—05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

[illegible] The market is quiet but steady.

... Rs. 11 7 0 B. T.

" 12 1 0 R. T.

[illegible] is quiet but steady.

Rs. 6 12 0 B. T.

" 6 6 0 B. T

7 12 0 B. T.

[illegible] is quiet.

61 8 0

[illegible] 8 0

[illegible] 0 0

0 0

0 0

0 B. T.

0 R. T.

[illegible] 0 0

[illegible] 8 0

[illegible]

[illegible]US.

[illegible]ficate ... 16 1-2

[illegible] Ordinary ... 130

[illegible] C. Preference... 170

[illegible] RAILWAY.

[illegible] ... ... 493 3-4 C. D.

[illegible] WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

[illegible]llowing are the receipts of Produce into Bom[illegible] 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday the [illegible] instant:—

Cotton	10,498	bales.
Wheat	11,354	cwts.
Linseed	44,355	"
Rapeseed	11,603	"
Gingellyseed	5,0[illegible]0	"
Poppyseed	108	"
Groundnuts...	888	"
Castorseed	20,284	"
Rice	2,539	"
Myrabollams...	4,364	"
Cottonseed	10,676	"
Mowraseed	3	"
Gram	821	"
Joowar	1,120	"
Millet	1,092	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 25th March, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 18th March 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 18. Rs.	Mar. 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Public Deposits at Branches	1,62,13,901	1,74,34,104
Other Deposits	10,19,09,602	10,08,15,876
Post Bills	13,141	13,141
Sundries	20,80,280	21,11,614
	14,07,16,924	14,08,74,262
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,32,00,879	1,31,51,832
Other authorised Securities	10,64,065	10,03,540
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,06,44,355	2,18,58,328
Loans do. do.	4,24,19,578	4,46,06,023
Bills discounted and purchased	1,97,03,445	1,99,61,495
Dead Stock	2,77,575	2,77,689
Stamps	6,406	6,315
Bullion	8,78,606	15,56,912
Balances with other Banks.	8,99,982	8,34,508
Sundries........................	1,98,865	2,00,649
Cash	4,14,28,168	3,74,16,971
	14,07,16,924	14,08,74,262

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st March 1911, as compared with the statement of 13th March 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	March 13. Rs.	a.	p.	March 21. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,71,64,812	12	3	1,55,49,665	13	11
Other Deposits, &c	16,01,86,010	7	5	15,72,29,063	8	10
Bank Post Bills, &c....	10,05,179	6	10	10,41,899	15	7
Sundries	15,38,280	1	4	15,71,604	10	10
	21,76,93,782	11	10	21,28,91,734	1	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,98,01,105	0	0	2,93,90,725	0	0
other authorised Investments ...	77,29,607	0	0	77,71,531	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,44,18,221	1	10	4,34,29,146	13	6
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,67,42,476	7	0	4,5[illegible],689	5	1
Bills discounted, &c	3,15,70,601	9	6	3,01,87,413	14	11
Balances with other Banks ...	28,22,596	5	0	48,49,374	1	10
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock.......	21,70,494	12	4	21,71,057	15	0
Stamps	14,286	13	5	14,115	11	5
Sundries	2,44,897	1	0	2,04,653	11	3
	16,55,14,285	2	1	16,32,09,707	9	0
Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. ...	5,21,79,497	9	9	4,26,82,026	8	2
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	21,76,93,782	11	10	21,28,91,734	1	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	11,21,641	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	4,93,005	do.
Other Deposits	32,56,947	do.
Post Bills............................	36,220	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments............	5,68,456	Decrease.
Loans..................................	9,98,075	do.
Accounts of Credit	8,41,787	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,83,188	do.
Cash at Head Office	24,71,921	do.
Cash at Branches	25,550	do.

Percentage 28-32

DAILY EXPORTS— MARCH 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi s—100 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 2,080 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1,467 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5 cases ganja, J Kanji; 2 cwts fishmaw, P Meralli and Co; 154 cwts old rubber, A H A Shaiwalla; 754 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Karachi s—150 cwts gum and 125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Clan Macfarlane s—1,220 cwts wheat; 2,000 cwts linseed; 21,180 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Errington Court s—86 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverjee and Co; 999 cwts castorseed, W Blythe and Co; 7,500 cwts cottonseed and 1,500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey.

Bumpton s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 14,000 cwts linseed; 2,000 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tullochmoor s—3,013 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, N Laloobhoy.

Burrsfield s—2,250 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Siberien s—9,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Sandown s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton, M Jethabhai; 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Hartlepool s—400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Dunster s—400 bales cotton, Peier de Soane and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton, James Mackintosh and Co.

Caledonia s—350 tons managanese ore Kiddle, Reeves and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Seberien s—15 cwts coplate, Pheroze and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Goslar s—3,003 linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 22 bales hides, Nizamuddin and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 70 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales cottonfly, J C Toddywalla; 92 bales hemp, M Moolji; 808 cwts myrabollams, Parekh Bros and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hindustan s—60 bales cotton, H Goculdas; 200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 75 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed; 5,000 cwts linseed and 400 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, H Goculdas and Co; 3,018 cwts linseed, 2,012 cwts castorseed and 1,006 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,341 cwts poppyseed and 200 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 175 tons old iron, Esaufji Tazbhoy; 5,005 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts gingellyseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 600 bales cotton, A Blascheck; 62 cwts olibanum, G Sachidina and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, S Cooverji and Co; 1,110 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas; 450 tons old iron, T Hahemji and Sons; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 627 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

Pelham s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Vokart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—3 bundles cotton, J A Beghie and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IDENTITY discs as used in war are in future to be issued to all officers in peace time.

SUCCESSFUL experiments with bell signals between submarines in Dover Harbour and a tug stationed some miles out at sea have been carried out, watched by Admiralty officials.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

PLASCHECK—March 26, Ludwig Adolf Blascheck, at the age of 67, at Frankfort-on-Main, senior partner of A Blascheck and Co. Frankfort o-M. and Bombay.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—March 24, at the Maternity Hospital, Madras, the wife of Henry C Anderson, of a son (still-born).

SEALY—March 17, at Bakloh, the wife of Major A E Sealy, 4th Gurkhas, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BUTLER—March 12, near Rawalpindi, 2nd Lieutenant J E Butler, attached 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, by drowning.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dr. R. N. Ranina's lecture in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

Literary and Musical evening by Mr. Edward Behr and members of H. E. Band at the Young Women's Christian Association, Wellington Lines at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our star attraction, an unique film "The Midnight Express."

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30. p.m.

Maxim: "Keep your temper in business; the cool hammer fashions the red-hot iron into any shape needed."

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) Dr. K. E. Masani will read a paper on "Hypnotism and Psychotherapeutics."

NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. M. K. Azad of the Aligarh College and a Barrister-at Law appeared before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar last week and was enrolled a member of the Bombay Bar.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF SACHIN.—H. H. the Nawab of Sachin has arrived in Bombay, attended by four followers and has put up in a bungalow at Chowpatti.

DEATH IN A TRAM CAR.—A Jewish gentleman, named Abraham Solomon, aged forty-four, residing at Oomercarry, and employed as a clerk in the office of Messrs. E.D. Sassoon and Company, was returning home in a tram-car on Saturday night, when near Kalbadevi he fainted away in the car. He was removed to the G.T. Hospital, where on being examined he was found to be dead. The cause of death was ascertained to be heart disease.

DR. R. N. RANINA'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 7 p.m. (S. T.), to-day by Dr. Rustam Nanabhai Ranina, L. M. & S. The topic selected for the evening is "Malaria and its prevention." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and diagrams and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali etc., as usual.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-20 p.m. (S.T.) this evening:—

Introduction 3rd Act.	Lohengrin	Wagner
Valse	Fiancailles	Weely
Three Irish Dances		Ansell
Selection	Students' Songs	Douglas
Serenade		Schubert
Selection	The Dollar Princess	Fall
Two-Step	Anona	Grey

BOMBAY LICENSING QUESTION.

Protest against New Orders.

At a representative meeting of the wholesale and retail liquor merchants of Bombay, held, yesterday, under the auspices of the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association with Mr. B. J. Billimoria presiding, it was resolved to make a representation to the Government of Bombay against the extraordinary enhancements of the retail license fees which are announced for the ensuing year. Some of the many influential speakers stated that, in several instances, the increased impositions would amount to as much as 150 per cent on their present payments. Other speakers called attention to the proposed innovations in the nature of further restrictions which would most generally operate against their ability to meet the increased taxation which it was sought to impose on them. The majority of those who addressed the meeting made a special point of alluding to the grave disadvantages under which the trade laboured owing to the freedom with which Clubs and kindred bodies were able to vend liquors without the necessity of holding a liquor license and contributing to the revenue of Government from this source.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved that this meeting respectfully and strongly protests against (1). The sudden increase of the fees for licenses for the sale in Bombay of Foreign Liquor both "on" and "off" and for the payment thereof without giving the license holders the usual two months' time for considering their position or making representation to Government, at the same time increasing the duty on country Liquor by more than 8 annas (2). The excessive increase in the fees which in several cases is nearly double and in some treble the amount hitherto paid, the license holders being thus required to make arrangements within about 5 days for payment of twice and more than twice the usual fees at the risk of having their license forefeited or closed. (3). The curtailment by 3 or 4 hours of the time during which the shops hitherto remained open, while thus doubling and trebling the fees (4). The reduction in the case of all licenses for the sale of country liquor of the time for closing to 9-30 (S.T.) instead of 10-30 and 11-30 (S.T.) which was the time hitherto fixed. The reduction is unsuited to an industrial town like Bombay and that class of labourers who are accustomed and required to work over time in the Docks and at other works and who at the end of a prolonged and hard day's work stand in great need of refreshments to recuperate their health and strength (5). The inclusion in such reduction of time of what are known as Privilege Licenses, that is licenses granted for services rendered which hitherto enjoyed the privilege of exceptional treatment and consideration. (6). The conversion of Refreshment Rooms without notice or warning into ordinary shops depriving them of the advantages hitherto enjoyed by them.

That this meeting cannot help thinking that the action taken of rushing the license holders into compliance with the order highly injurious to their interests on pain of being deprived, all of a sudden without a word of warning or an opportunity or representing their case in the paper quarter is altogether opposed to the tradition of British Rule in this Country and is calculated to spread dissatisfaction and discontent among large masses of a peaceful, loyal and law-abiding people.

That the Joint Secretaries are requested to immediately wire the gist of these resolutions to H. E. the Governor with a humble request that orders may be issued for stopping for at least a month the enforcement of the above highly objectionable action, until the Association and those concerned have had an opportunity of representing their objections and grievances to Government, soliciting the favour of an early reply.

IS LAZINESS A DISEASE ?

An Easy Method of Overcoming Lassitude.

Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his book, "The Preservation of Life in India," points out that the "exposure to the direct solar heat or to a high temperature in the shade may induce heat exhaustion, the ardent fever, and other evils of a more insidious character by injuring the nervous system, increasing irritability, depressing vital energy, and affecting the internal organs, especially the liver.

Leaving out of consideration the serious conditions which are sufficient to prevent the sufferer attending to his duties, we are, nevertheless, brought sharply up when we consider the importance of depressed vital energy which manifests itself in feeling of languor and reluctance to undertake anything involving either mental or physical activity.

"Lazy" is the epithet which those who are highly endowed with vitality invariably apply to those who exhibit the symptoms of this "ennui" and overmastering disinclination to exertion.

Lazy is, however, the one thing they are not. How far their condition is due to a draining away of the phosphorus which, as Professor Tunnicliffe, of King's College, London, has pointed out, "it is almost certain has an essential importance for the life of the cell and for the bio-chemical processes going on within it" has not been accurately determined. That there is reason for supposing that it is due to this cause is proved by the fact that people who are languid and incapable of much exertion derive benefit from taking salts of phosphorus in the same way as do sufferers from conditions in which these phosphorus salts are nearly always deficient in the body.

GREAT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

For lack of energy, which involves physical debility, "the best and most readily assimilable food is a combination of casein with glycerophosphates," as Dr. D. B. Jones has written in a paper, an abstract of which was published in the "Indian Medical Gazette" some little time ago.

For some years past he has obtained this combination in Sanatogen, which, as most people now know, is a chemical combination of the pure casein or bodybuilding element of milk with glycerophosphate of sodium. The phosphorus in this wonderfully invigorating and revitalising preparation is in exactly the same form as that in which it is found in the nervous system. It is, therefore, easily assimilated, and affects a rapid improvement in the general condition. Moreover, as that distinguished physician Sir William Gowers has pointed out, phosphorus notably increases the proportion of the red cells in the blood.

It must be clearly understood that the phosphorus needed in these cases of lassitude and lack of energy and best supplied in the form of Sanatogen must be regarded as a food, not as a medicine, since it supplies an element which is notably deficient in the body.

When Sanatogen is taken, the sufferer is rapidly restored to normal vigour and vitality. He is soon able to resume his duties with alacrity, and to perform them without fatigue.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S ADVICE.

This restoration of energy by means of Sanatogen has been attested by many thousands of people, both in India and in England. This striking statement on the subject is made by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P.: "I have used Sanatogen at intervals since last autumn with extraordinary benefit. It is, to my mind, a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind."

His accurate definition of Sanatogen's power to increase the energy and give fresh vigour to the overworked body and mind cannot fail to make a notable appeal to all residents in India who are so prone to suffer from these conditions, which are begotten by the enervating climate. By revitalising the blood and improving its quality, as well as by increasing the tone and strength of the whole nervous system and the general bodily functions, Sanatogen will also increase their stock of health, and make them better than they have ever felt in their life, for that is the common experience of those who take the preparation.

Sanatogen has the unqualified written endorsement of more than 12,000 doctors, among whom are the physicians to ten crowned heads of Europe, including Dr. Ott, who was for many years his late Majesty's physician at Marienbad.

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company,(of London,) Box 226, G. P. O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

AVIATION ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY.

Official Account.

Superintendent Flanagan of the 'A' Division in his report to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, says: "A flying demonstration was being given with the monoplane on the Oval on Sunday morning, and during the second flight, Captain Dawes took his machine in hand in order to turn round in the air to come back to the starting point. The machine in taking the curve suddenly got down to the ground and fell across the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines on the east side of the lines, the rear portion on the outside and the main portion on the lines itself. A heavy goods train happened to be taking the lines at that moment going south, and before it could be brought to a standstill, had already smashed up the monoplane. With great difficulty the broken monoplane was removed, which delayed the train for about twenty-five minutes. Captain Dawes escaped with slight cuts and bruises."

THE WORLD'S RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Jamsetji vs. Williams.

Regarding the forthcoming matches in London for the World's Racquets Championship between Williams of Harrow and Jamsetji of Bombay, the Hon. Sec., Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, has been informed that the first of these matches will take place at Queen's Club on the 29th April, and the second at Prince's Club, Knightsbridge, on the 13th May. Mr. F. H. Browning will act as Umpire for Jamsetji and it is hoped that Mr. H. K. Foster will referee.

Mr. F. P. Harrison is acting on Jamsetji's behalf.

INDIAN INDUSTRIES AND POWER.

In the March issue of "Indian Industries and Power" a specially interesting article by Mr. Bernard Coventry, officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture, deals with recent agricultural experiments in India, and more particularly with the author's attempt to construct a cheap indigenous silo. The sugar industry and the Edison accumulator also provide for special illustrated articles. In the railway section pages to which particular care is being devoted, some new interesting apparatus, the invention of a local railway engineer, is described at length. Motoring and textile interests are also equally well catered for.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

WATCHAGHANDY WILL CASE.

Hearing of the Appeal.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, was resumed the hearing of the appeal of the Watchaghandy Will Case.

Mr. Lowndes, resuming his address, said that on the last occasion he was dealing with the execution of the will with the object of showing that the only evidence as to that was that of Engineer, supplemented by the evidence of Rustomji, who was allowed by the learned Judge to give evidence after the whole case had ended. As to the origin of the will, there was no evidence whatever; there was no evidence as to the finding and the production of the will except that of Rustomji. The document was in the hand-writing of Engineer. The paper on which the will was written was such as it was inconceivable should be found in the house of an illiterate woman like Jaiji. It was also obvious that Rustomji had a strong motive in getting such a will prepared.

A PREVIOUS WILL.

In answer to the Chief Justice, the learned counsel said that they never heard of the previous will and nothing was said till Rustomji went into the witness-box. Nothing was said about it in the opening; not only was that will not produced but no draft, no instructions, no bill of costs, no evidence of payment were forthcoming. Lastly, there was the fact that at the time of the execution of the will, the managing clerk was said to be standing in the rooms; no one consulted him nor did he attest the will. Then to finish all that, their Lordships would find a most interesting incident which utterly discredited Engineer and their Lordships could not place any reliance on Rustomji's evidence given at the end of the case. The story of his client, was that in 1898 Engineer told him that he (Engineer) had done his client a great wrong and that he had attested Jaiji's will. After the lady's death, his client, through his maternal uncle and solicitor, Mr. K. D. Shroff, went to inspect the will and found it attested by Engineer. His client then told Mr. Shroff what Engineer had said to him, and under Mr. Shroff's advice he went to see Engineer and told him how dangerous it was to support such a will. Engineer then told his client that all that he (Engineer) would say was that he attested the will because Dr. Boyd attested it. This matter was reported in detail to Mr. Shroff. Eventually Engineer sent a post-card to his client who then went and saw Engineer. Engineer told his client that the other side was pressing him very hard and he could not get out of it. In counsel's cross-examination, Engineer denied the whole thing except the sending of the post-card which he said was meant to give some friendly advice to the defendant. What was most curious about this was that his client deposed to this specifically and Mr. Bahadurji did not put him a single question in cross-examination about it. When his client's evidence was over, and counsel called Mr. Shroff to corroborate this evidence, Mr. Bahadurji got up and said there was no necessity of calling Mr. Shroff, as he had not cross-examined the defendant on this point. This, counsel said, meant giving up disputing this story.

Counsel then read the evidence bearing on the point and said that the learned Judge had not seen this part of the evidence.

NON-EXAMINATION OF MR. SHROFF.

In answer to the Chief Justice as to why Mr. Shroff was not examined, counsel said that Mr. Koyaji told him that the learned Judge had become very impatient and it was indirectly at his suggestion, "why do you call Mr. Shroff ?" that Mr. Koyaji did not examine Mr. Shroff. He hoped that his learned friend would support him in that statement. All that he (counsel) said was that the learned Judge had altogether failed to see the other side of the case. This finished the case as to the execution of the will and he put it to their Lordships if that evidence was satisfactory.

Counsel then came to the case of Jaiji's mental condition and submitted that the whole evidence showed that she was very nearly incapable of making her will and that ran into the case of execution. But shortly, counsel said, the evidence as to her mental capacity was that the lady was a congenital imbecile from her birth and there was no doubt from the evidence that she was a confirmed victim to morphia; she was constantly taking large doses of morphia to the extent that Engineer told his Lordship, Mr. Justice Davar, that it would have killed him (Mr. Davar) if he had ever attempted to take that quantity. She was also a victim of alcoholism and all these habits would aggravate the weak-mindedness of a person. All these habits were strongly disputed by the plaintiffs in the beginning, but they were practically admitted at the conclusion of the trial and his witnesses were not cross-examined on the point.

Continuing, counsel said this lady was well-known throughout the community as "Jai Gheli" i.e., "Mad Jai." This was also vehemently denied by them, but they dropped this dispute at the end. Then this lady was unmarried all her life and every-one had said that she was very anxious to be married, and her greatest complaint was that her sister Meherbai would not allow her to marry and that that was a great "zoolum" on her. Then the lady always lived alone and had no recreation. It was stated she read newspapers and this brought him to the point that she was an illiterate woman. There was a remarkable incident also. Jaiji was said to be subscribing the "Rast Goftar." It transpired that for a certain period when Rustomji was at Mahableshwar, Jaiji's "Rast Goftar" had been posted direct to Mahableshwar, though it was admitted that Jaiji had never gone to Mahableshwar.

Counsel then dealt in detail the evidence as to the lady's mental capacity and remarked Dr. Souza could not afford to say she was insane as he had received very large presents from the lady, actually Rs. 2,000 on one occasion.

Dealing with the evidence in general, Mr. Lowndes said that he would begin with Engineer who was perfectly hopeless and who was thrown over at the end of the case by the other side, and their Lordships would be convinced from Dr. D'Souza's evidence that his (Engineer's) evidence, must be untrue.

EVIDENCE OF MEDICAL MEN.

Turning to Dr. Massina's evidence, counsel said he read that evidence not for the purposes of a formed opinion but for facts. This witness, counsel remarked, was asked about Mr. Naoroji Gamadia who practically decided the case coming as the first witness.

As to Col. Collie, counsel observed that there was no doubt about the facts that he was deposing to.

Referring to Dr. Dara's evidence, counsel observed that there was no earthly reason to disbelieve this witness, who was the brother of the University Registrar. Dr. Dara, a very respectable gentleman in a very good position in life, was not interested in his client, but was their (the other side's) doctor and their intimate friend.

Counsel next dealt with the evidence of male and female members of the family examined on behalf of the defendant, but before doing so, he read the judgment dismissing this portion of the evidence to enable their Lordships to read the evidence from Mr. Justice Davar's point of view. He said he would read the evidence of those who were not disbelieved by the learned Judge, but about whom the learned Judge said that their evidence did not carry the defendant's case any further. In doing so, counsel observed that no intimate members of the family were called by the plaintiffs, though there was a very large family.

Counsel also relied on Mr. Justice Davar's judgment, which was confirmed by their Lordships, in the Tarapore Will Case, which, he observed, resembled this cash very greatly and in which Mr. Justice Davar had taken quite an opposite attitude and which provided a fair comment on the learned Judge's present judgment.

Mr. Lowndes then dealt with the evidence given on behalf of the plaintiffs on the mental capacity of Jaiji and commented adversely on Engineer's evidence. As to Neemuchwalla Solicitor, Mr. Lowndes said that this witness' evidence about the facial developments and intelligence could not be true, for if it were true, the evidence of all these doctors must be untrue.

Mr. Lowndes had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

THE British Ornithological Union has decided to grant £2,000 this year, and a similar amount next year towards the cost of exploring Dutch New Guinea, on condition that the beneficiaries contribute equally, and that the scientific results are placed at the disposal of the British Museum. The exploration was commenced last year.

HUMAN SACRIFICE AND CANNIBALISM.

Question of Sentence.

GOVERNMENT CRITICISED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeals of Umi Jayaji and Govinda Godaji, who were convicted of murdering a child, Rakhmi, in January last, by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Nasik, and the first was sentenced to death and the second to transportation for life.

The prosecution story was that Umi kidnapped the little girl, concealed her for sometime till the mother had left the vicinity, and then sacrificed her and killed her and ate portions of her entrails. The second accused, who was Umi's husband's brother allowed her to take the child, did not inform the mother, where the girl was, took no steps to inform the police or villagers while the child was alive and took part after the death in the ritual. Afterwards he helped to dispose of the corpse.

A HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION.

It appeared that Umi had eleven children—two girls and nine boys. The boys had all died. It was known that the sacrifice of a child was supposed to conciliate the gods within whose department such matters fell, and that it was supposed that such a sacrifice would ensure male progeny which would survive. The woman, therefore, with the aid of the second, accused under the advice of a sorceress at Dastane, committed the murder. The Sessions Judge remarked that a case in which a woman's sentence for a similar offence was reduced from death to five years' imprisonment, was known to the accused when this deed was committed.

The Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, in delivering his judgment, confirmed the convictions and coming to the question of sentence said: There are indications in this case that the woman may possibly have been led into this horrible murder partly by the leniency with which a woman from the same part of the country was some time ago dealt with. That woman was convicted of child murder in a case of human sacrifice and sentenced to death by this Court. The sentence was commuted to one of five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Government of Bombay.

I think murders of this kind are very brutal and my own opinion is that the sex of the offender ought not to be taken into account in passing sentence unless there are extenuating circumstances. I do not think that the mere fact that it is a woman who has committed the murder can be reasonable warrant for not passing the extreme sentence of the law. Women who commit such offences, it must be remembered, are generally very hard-hearted, more cruel and more daring than even the males; and anybody who is acquainted with the habits, traditions and antecedents of women who commit this class of offence must be satisfied that the sentence of death is by no means a harsh sentence to pass on such women. And cases of this kind stand upon a footing different from those cases where women are led into killing their children to cover their own shame, because of the cruelty of social customs and laws which their society enforces with relentless rigour. Here there is no pretence for palliation on that ground. The superstition that a barren woman can get children if one kills other people's children is not directly or indirectly countenanced by either Hindu religion or usage; and I can see no reason whatever for passing other than the sentence of death in such a case.

JUSTICE HEATON'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Heaton, in delivering his judgment, said that there was a point on which he wished to say a few words. It was this: Some time ago a woman from the same part of the country was convicted and sentenced to death for an offence similar in character to this, though not so horrible. It was like this a case of human sacrifice, but unlike this it did not include the horror of cannibalism. In confirming the sentence of death in that case, the Judge observed: "That crime in many aspects of it was callous and brutal, and we see no good reason for interfering with the sentence." The Government of Bombay, after the case went before them, adopted a course which his Lordship confessed caused him astonishment. They reduced the sentence, not to one which the law recognised as a sentence appropriate to murder, although the murder was callous and brutal, but to a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment; a sentence which the law did not recognise as a sentence appropriate even for crimes of murder which were not stigmatised as callous or brutal. There were indications in this case that the woman, whom unhappily they had to sentence to death, might have been influenced, might possibly have been led, in the direction of this atrocious crime, by the special leniency with which that other woman from the same part of the country was treated.

The convictions and sentences were confirmed and the appeals dismissed.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Lewis charged one Huckmarjee Nazibulla, a Pathan, with attempting to murder one Gulab Anjuhkhan, also a Pathan, by stabbing him with a dangerous weapon. The case for the prosecution was that there was ill-feeling between the complainant and the accused. They met outside a tea-shop on the 28th February last, and an altercation ensued between them, when the accused struck the complainant with a knife inflicting a wound in his chest. His Worship on hearing the evidence altered the charge to one of causing grievous hurt, to which the accused pleaded not guilty. The accused was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The annual balance-sheet of the National Bank of India Ltd, which was to be submitted to the annual meeting of the Bank at Bishopsgate on the 21st instant states that the net profits for the year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to £248,218 19s. 7d., and adding £108,654 2s. 8d. brought forward, the available total is £356,873 2s. 3d. An ad interim dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was paid for the half-year ending 30th June, amounting to £48,000. The directors now recommend a further dividend at the same rate, that £10,000 be written off house property account, and £10,000 added to the officers' pension fund, which will leave £240,873 2s. 3d. still to be dealt with. Of this the directors propose to capitalize £200,000 by the issue of 16,000 bonus shares of £25 each, on which £12 10s. per share will be credited as paid, and which will be allotted to shareholders on the register on this date in the proportion of one bonus share for each four shares held.

Should this proposal be carried. The Bank's position will be:—Subscribed capital, £2,000,000; paid up capital, £1,000,000; reserve fund, £800,000 and amount carried forward, £40,873 2s. 3d.

PATENTS IN 1910.

The Department of Commerce and Industry has issued its annual statement of inventions and designs patented during 1910 or for which application for protection was made. The volume as usual is divided into eight parts the first six dealing with inventions and the last two with designs and is classified in the ordinary manner.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 27th March.

145. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be continued at the G. I. P. Vol Rifle Range at Ghat Koparon Sunday 2nd April 1911. (Matches to be fixed. Match 6; and 600 yards of Match 4.)

Train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-0 a.m.

Warrants for reduced fare tickets can be obtained from the B. V. A. Head-Quarters.

146. Parades.—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 6-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 1st April and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rook for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The R G A will carry out practice from the two 7 5" B L Guns from Elephanta on Thursday March 30. A launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 10 a.m. sharp. Members wishing to attend must send in their names to the Adjutant, B V A, by 9 a.m. on Wednesday next.

Dress.—Khaki and helmets.

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"

MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"

Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.

"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY, Church Gate St., and 5, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay.

Tired Feeling ?

Prof. JAMES' Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.

Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.

Makes rich, red blood.

Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.

Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.

The finest tonic medicine for old and young.

For workers or thinkers.

For students and the aged.

A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

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BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

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FLUOR CREAM

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless — prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your door direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD

COVENTRY FLYERS

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brooks Saddles, etc.

LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9

Tyres and accessories half usual prices.

AGENTS wanted in each district. Write at once using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323. LIVERPOOL.

The Unrivalled Killer!

Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—

KEATING'S POWDER

Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Haig Hall 3,068 tons Captain D Owen arrived here yesterday with ballast from Bahia Blanca, which port she left on February 10.

The steamer Alexandra 2,488 tons, Captain Q. Reid arrived here yesterday with cargo of rails from Cardiff which port she left on February 16.

The steamer Ariost 2,700 tons, Captain H Bradley arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Hull which port she left on February 26.

The B I S N Company's steamer Ula 3,426 tons, Captain O Scott, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers, leaving that port on March 3.

The steamer Bodiewell 2 209 tons, Captain S E Smiles arrived here yesterday with cargo of coal from Calcutta which port she left on March 5.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G E Elton, arrived here on Sunday with a general, cargo and passengers from Busehra via Karachi etc. leaving the former port on March 19.

The steamer Cabato 2,846 tons, Captain G B Schiaffino arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Venice which port she left on February 22.

The B I S N Company's steamer Lalpoora, 2,123 tons, Captain R King left here yesterday for Persian Gulf, etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S N Company's steamer Nippon, 4,014 tons, Captain E Tarabochia left here yesterday for Trieste, etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacLean 2,952 tons, Captain A Williams on left here yesterday for Dunkirk etc. with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Queda, 4,944 tons Captain A L Archdeacon, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Rangoon, which port she left on March 9.

The steamer Trigonia 1,055 tons, Captain J H Hopman, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil leaving that port on March 17.

The Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru 3,610 tons, Captain H Nomura arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Kobe which port she left on February 26.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Bahadur 2,936 tons, Captain A H Mackinon will leave here to-day for Galle (for orders) with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru 2,919 tons, Captain E Combs will leave here to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth......Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast......Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ....Comdr J Harvey R N......Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone ....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ......Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 27.

Alexandra	2483	Reid	
Bodiewell	2209	Smiles	Graham &Co
Budrie	1613	Jones	B & P S N Co
Caledonien	2,540	Melber	M Maritimes & Co
Caboto	2846	Schiaffins	Venice S N Co
Dumra	762	Manley	M M & Co
Fenay Lodge	2075	English	W & A Graham & Co
Gallar	2743	Schioder	Volkart Bros
Gymeric	2558	Williams	E Tajbhoy
Haig Hall	3068	Owen	W & A Graham & Co
Inverness	2401	Venus	Naumea......25-3
Naderi	1168	Gore	B & P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Beson	T Morrison and Co
Queda	4914	Archdeacon	M M & Co
Saifi	502	Baldwin	B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Shah S N Co
Trigonia	1055	Hofman	
Tosa Maru	3610	Nomura	N Y Kaisha
Ula	3426	Scott	M M & Co
Warora	2564	Maude	N F......M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Karachi	3566	Morrison	Liverpool	11-4	K Nixon & Co
C & R Petham	2259	Peterson	Genoa	4-4	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Hall	6-4	J Finlay&Co
F Bampton	2798	Topp	Rotterdam	4-4	W & A Graham & Co
G Siberian	2023	Ormi	Dunkirk	29-4	J Mackintosh & Co
H Somali	1,615	Stoffregen	Zanzibar	12-4	A Straudes & Co
K Dunster	2869	Dunning	Antwerp	1-4	J Mackintosh & Co
M Burrafield	2615	Blackmore	Dunkirk	1-4	J Mackintosh & Co
N Lord Kelvin	2155	Clibbon	Masyperts	4-4	W & A G & Co
O Tullochmoor	2251	Johnstone	Dunkirk	28-3	W & A Graham & Co
P Comeric	2,593	Hall	New York	8-4	W & A Graham & Co
Q England	2471	Fancy	Antwerp	1-4	W&A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Werdenfels	2811	Schmehl	Rangoon	29-3	W & A Graham & Co
2 Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp, &c	28-3	M M & Co
3 Clan Macfarlane	3575	Price	Marseilles	4-4	J Finlay & Co
4 Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
5 Hindustan	2359	Marshall	Genoa	4-4	T Morrison & Co
6 Gullenfels	3551	Franzins	Karachi	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
7 Errington Court	278	Gleghorn	Hull	1-4	W & A Graham & Co
8 Hartlpool	2720	Ward	Antwerp	4-4	J Mackintosh & Co
9 Assaye	4359	Jones	China	29-3	P & O Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	Karachi	7-4	K Nixon & Co
12 Caledonia	3,529	Hayward	London	8-4	P&OCo
14 Kasara	505	Elton	Basreh	30-3	M M &Co
15 Clan Maclean	2952	Williamson	Dunkirk	27-3	J F & Co
16 Sandown	2466	Scott	Dunkirk	31-3	J Mackintosh & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Cutbush	Karachi	27-3	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Mangalore	27-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Dawood	B'nager	20-3	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Majidi	1857	Newby	R S Ports	N F	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Bodiewell	Smiles	Calcutta Mar 15
	Caboto	Schiaffins	Venice Feb 22
	Haig Hall	Owen	BahiaBlanca F10
	Alexandra	Reid	Cardiff Feb 16
	Ariosto	Bradley	Hull Feb 26
	Ula	Scott	Calcutta Mar 3
	Queda	Archdeacon	Rangoon Mar 9
	Trigonia	Hofman	Rangoon Mar 17
	Tosa Maru	Nomura	Kobe Feb 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Lalpoora	King	Persian Gulf &c
	Nippon	Tarabochia	Trieste
	Clan MacLean	Williamson	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Colombo Maru, Combs, for Kobe.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Caboto, for Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From
28	Holywell	London
27	Umtuli	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, left Birkenhead on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 25th instant, at 6 a.m. and the same Co's steamer Praga, from Trieste, left Aden on the 1st April at 9 a.m.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 25th instant at 3 p.m.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, arrived at Antwerp on the morning of the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, left London on the morning of the 25th instant.

Bombay Gazette.

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Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

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May 13th—The Crown and Regalia

May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation

May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers

June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony

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N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 28th March, 1911.

PLAGUE PROSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

If it be true that to have companions in misfortune is some consolation to sufferers and lightens the burden of misery, then India may feel both sympathy and comfort in reading the words of Dr. James Cantlie which he addressed to the Royal Society of Arts on the 8th of March, for he foretold that England would most certainly be visited by plague unless the rats of the island were scrupulously exterminated and every rat, shipped from suspected ports, relentlessly slain before it had time or opportunity to land. This task, Dr. Cantlie, with that high degree of energy, enterprise and thoroughness which marks his character, did not seem to think beyond the strength of the English executive. He confidently affirmed that if the Health Department of the Government paid six-pence for every rat's tail brought in, the work would be done. Calculating one rat to every acre in Great Britain there must be 70,000,000 rats in the land. Think of that, said the Doctor, and still it is far below the real number in existence in the country, the seventy millions may be multiplied by ten, by twenty without exaggerating the total. These rodents damage farmers to the amount of £15,000,000 sterling every year, so that even if the Government paid sixpence for every rat killed, it would be a cheap contract, for the good grain thus saved represents much more money, and would reduce the amount of corn imported, while the farmers would profit largely. "Think," said the lecturer, "of the army of unemployed who could earn a living by catching rats." It sounds easy enough, but before coming to the counting of rats' tails, the remarkable intelligence of the rat and his skill in hiding himself and evading capture have to be reckoned with. He has, no doubt, his own theories on the spread of plague, and though a large number of the tribe die of the disease, and survivors leave the plague-stricken area, bag and baggage, and move on to fresh fields and pastures new, instinctively seeking immunity and only incidentally carrying the plague along, probably in the fleas they play host to. Dr. Cantlie spoke of the present visitation of plague as a pandemic, for it is spread in so many parts of the world. Being a slow travelling disease, he sees little hope of its dying out for many years in any spot in which it has made good its footing. It will probably last there for 50 years or more. It has been already 17 years in Southern China, 15 years in India, and it is the knowledge that it will stay long that causes such a dread of plague in the countries threatened by it.

Trying to locate the endemic home of the disease seems little use in the present ignorance of its ways and wiles. Kumaon and Gharwal, where it has flourished for years, may be its country of origin, or Mongolia, or perhaps even East Africa might claim the patent for it. All that is still a mystery. Much, Dr. Cantlie believes, can be said for the opinion, that plague may be kept alive among certain animals and be only conveyed to man every now and again by an unfortunate concatenation of events. Rodents are proved to be specially susceptible to the disease and the lecturer thought that if he were asked to fix the responsibility on any one rodent he would select the marmot (Arctomys bobac,) which lives in the mountains stretching from Mongolia to the Caucasus. This pretty creature resembles the squirrel, the ground species of which, in Western North America, is very susceptible to the plague bacillus. The marmot is at home in Kumaon and Gharwal as well, and also in the Transbaikal Province of Siberia where plague has existed since 1888. Here the animal is much sought after for the fat which it prudently accumulates in its body in preparation for its long hibernating season. Should this marmot, or terbagan, contract plague, and its illness be detected by its fellows, they drive it out remorselessly from their holes, and it dies in the open, or is eaten up by wolves, who it said, seem quite safe from contracting plague though feeding on the stricken marmots. But should a man handle the marmot, he is pretty sure to be ill and die in a few days. As a rule, the disease does not travel beyond the family of the person who first catches it. In Mongolia the plague is not so limited. Ever since 1888 it returns each summer. The people do not connect it in any way with the marmot, and it seems likely that it is really communicated from person to person, the pneumonic form occurring in about one-third of the cases. From Mongolia Manchuria imported the disease in 1910. Now whether the bacillus has passed through stages of development, being first endemic among the Siberian marmots, and taken by human beings from them; being partly bubonic and partly pneumonic, and passing from man to man in Mongolia, and then, on reaching Manchuria being almost wholly pneumonic, taken by man from man without any intervention of insect or ought else, Dr. Cantlie did not venture to decide. But he considers the latter stage the culmination of the chain of virulence the highest development being reached in Manchuria whence it will too probably travel over the world in the form of the Black Death. This is not a pleasant prospect, especially as this expert says that at present science offers no means of preventing such a calamity, unless indeed Haffkine's prophylatic serum prove to be a preventive. In the discussion that followed the paper, every speaker seemed to feel strongly that it was wisest to face the probability, bordering on certainty, that the plague meant to visit Europe and England in the course of its inevitable tour, and that all possible preparation for the rebuff of so unwelcome a guest should be made in time. Destruction of rats should be the business of all in whose premises these susceptible creatures lurk. As one speaker said, nothing was so easy as the entry of plague into a country. Given a rat with its fleas, the bacillus of plague and a fool of a man, and the deed was done. In the winter there might not be much danger but in the modified cold season which Englishmen call summer, it would become far more real. It was before then that effective measures of precaution should be taken. People in general do not favor so gloomy a view of the situation but in this history only repeats itself, say the prophets. Noah found his contemporaries very unwilling to listen to his warnings and much inclined to ridicule his simple provision for safety against the Flood. Few people stop to read the writing on the wall and fewer still to interpret it. Even if the public think of the danger, they rely nowadays on the health authorities to see that the general hygiene of the country is kept up to the mark, and as so much is talked and written on the subject they might be excused for believing that some of the many theories praised and glorified were being put in practice. Individuals can only keep their own houses in order. To sweep and garnish the great channels of communication by which disease may enter a country must be the work of the State. Schools, factories, and all establishments where young people, men or women, are obliged to congregate should be watched with infinite care. Of the condition of many of the children attending the Board Schools of the East End of London Surgeon-General Evatt, who had been in charge of the plague operations in Hongkong in 1894, spoke in vivid and horrifying terms. He gave it as his opinion that until there was a Central Health Authority free to act on its own initiative, there could be no certainty that wise conditions reigned in such places. If plague does enter Europe in force, India will sympathise, for she knows the suffering and the misery such a dire disease entails.

History of a Red Flag.

In the early sixties when Egypt's ruler had begun the ruinous course that led in 1880 to bankruptcy, enormous sums of borrowed money were spent in agricultural schemes, pumping machinery and sugar factories, and, as the machinery would need skilled superivision, a number of young Egyptians were sent at the expense of the Government to learn engineering in England. Some were sent to Messrs. John Fowler and Co., of Leeds, who had large orders for agricultural machinery, including steam ploughs. One of the young men the son of a pacha, was sent to Fowler's to acquire a knowledge of steam ploughs. He got through a three years' apprenticeship without serious study and at the end of it was sent out in charge of a steam plough to learn practical work in certain fields. After performing the first task he received instructions to travel by road with his engine to another place for further work and he departed accompanied by a companion with a similar engine as in those days the engines worked in pairs. These young men enlivened their journey by racing their engines, which were self-propelling, and whistling the way clear ahead. On an embankment they came upon two loaded carts, and so frightend the horses attached to them with the noise they made, that the beasts burst through the fence and rolled with their carts down the bank. The two young men were promptly put in jail, and the incident made such a sensation that an Act was rushed through Parliament in the least possible time, limiting the pace of self-propelled vehicles on roads to four miles an hour and further, requiring a red flag to be carried in front of them. In this way the progress of road locomotion in Great Britain was thrown back for many years until the advent of the motor-car required the law to be repealed. In the meantime road rollers were spreading over the world; they had arrived in Bombay, and as no road-roller could be complete without its red flag, the Corporation enacted that a red flag should be carried before the machine as in England, Thus the red flag became a national custom which, like the "Magna Charta" granted by Queen Victoria to her Indian subjects, must not be assailed or tampered with. And thus, while motor-cars "rip around" at all speeds up to their limit, the stately steam-roller does its steady two miles an hour, preceded by a man carrying a red flag to prevent people from being run over. There is a chance now for some reforming Corporator to reckon up what the red flag has cost the city in all these years, and in a burst of righteous indignation to denounce his colleagues for reckless squandering of the funds they had been elected to administer. To be the cause of an Act of Parliament that was rushed through in about a week, is of itself a feat of no small distinction. It became the proudest memory of 'Ali Bey's life, and he was appointed by an appreciative Government to the post of Inspector of Machinery at the Custom House of Alexandria where, for many years, and with becoming modesty, he drew his pay until qualified for pension.

Scottish Ship Canal.

We have before referred to the huge scheme for the division of Scotland by a waterway to be known as the Mid-Scotland Ship Canal. This is to cut right through the Lowlands, connecting the Firth of Forth with the Firth of Clyde, and will not only be of the highest importance to shipping interests, but also of strategical value. One of the strongest arguments which has been advanced in its favour is that by providing rapid and easy communication between the east and west coasts, and thereby connecting the docks and repairing yards of Glasgow with the east coast naval bases it will considerably add to the safety and usefulness of the Rosyth base. To urge its claims upon Government an association known as the Mid-Scotland Ship Canal Association has been in existence for some time, and during mail week its Executive Committee came to an important conclusion which cannot fail to have a great bearing on the ultimate fate of the project. Even amongst advocates of the canal there has been adversity of view as to which of two routes will be the more advantageous. The one, which at first received greater support, utilised to a large extent the natural features of the country. Only two short lengths of actual canal were needed on this, connecting the river Forth with Loch Lomond and the latter again with Loch Long, a western estuary communicating with the Firth of Clyde. The other route cuts straight across country from Grangemouth on the Forth to Yoker on the Clyde and measures twenty-nine miles in length only, compared with eighty-six for the more circuitous scheme. Obviously, they must be very serious disadvantages which would outweigh this consideration of distance, and hitherto the short scheme has not been favoured as it was believed necessary to construct six locks upon it. On the other hand, the Loch Lomond route requires only four locks and is cheaper. Its disadvantages are the prevalence of fog, and the danger of the anchorages in Loch Long. Now, engineers have discovered that by making the direct route canal a sea level waterway, it can be accomplished with only two locks one at each end, and at a cost of £23,000,000 compared with £20,000,000 for the Loch Lomond route. It is therefore not surprising that with Glasgow, throwing its great influence into the scheme that the direct route has been definitely selected by the Executive Committee of the Association as the basis of its endeavours. It is, consequently, preparing for a renewed campaign to persuade Government of the desirability of its proposals. The cost of the scheme of course is enormous, but there are many interested in the industries of Scotland and the north who believe it would lead to such an extension of commerce as would render the outlay remunerative.

A Hand Cinematograph.

That great and universal entertainer the cinematograph is, it is announced, to be the subject of a remarkable development which will enlarge its possibilities to an enormous degree, We can all remember what a change the hand camera made to photography. Freed from the incubus of his tripod, the operator dodged here and there, snapping everything and everybody with his little hand camera, till the hated name "the Kodak fiend" became a household word. That cry, however, arose as much from prejudice as from misuse of the opportunities which the new invention gave. Since then we have got used to the snap-shottist, the legitimate functions of the hand-camera have been learnt, and we all know how it has increased the scope of the photographer's art and added to the beauties of his gallery. By the application of a similar principle to the cinematograph a far wider vista is opened. This is announced as the invention of a Pole, M. Proszynski, and seeing how much more cumbersome is the apparatus of the cinematograph operator than that of a stand camera, the new invention will afford him an even greater relief than it did the photographer. It is stated that the new machine for cinematograph work can be handled like an ordinary camera, the motive power for the mechanism being a small air engine, and it is fitted with an equilibrator which is said to ensure perfect steadiness in the resulting pictures even when the camera is held in the hand. Some marvellous films have already been produced with the old apparatus ; notably so we remember those of a lion-hunt at close quarters which were exhibited recently in Bombay. These were taken during Mr. Roosevelt's tour in East Africa by Mr. Cherry Kearton. This famous photographer of animal life, we are informed by this mail, is visiting the East to photograph tigers. If he is not too late to be supplied with one of these new instruments, what marvellous pictures may not he produce of the King of the Jungle! At Home it is interesting to note the new cinematography will be in time for London's great year of pageants.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

The new George V. postage stamps will be issued at the time of the Coronation.

The new small German cruiser "Augsburg," which has been carrying out speed trials, exceeded twenty-seven knots over the measured mile.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL REFERENDUM.

Australian Industry.

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, March 13.

Before an audience of about 2,000 persons in the Melbourne Town Hall, on Friday night, the Premier (Mr. Murray) and the State Treasurer (Mr. Watt) opened the campaign of the State members of Parliament against the referenda proposals of the Federal Labour Government. Mr. Murray said that there would be loose administration in legislation of this kind, if the people were placed under the Federal Government. Every member of the State Parliamentary Government Party would be quite ready to go out if by doing so he could defeat the referenda, which if carried, would mean the absolute destruction of the Federal Constitution. (Cheers.) The very party that was supporting the referenda was a very strong States' rights party at one time—anti-Federal, but States, rights. The State Ministerialists were a party that were Federal and also States rights—because they could not be the one without being the other. If the people carried the referenda there would be practically nothing for the States' to legislate for. These gentlemen wanted to destroy the State Parliaments. Their representative public men denied it, but the effect would be the same. The Labour party had two objectives—unification and nationalisation. It was a low, mean evasive way of trying to get at the people of Australia. It was better to put a true and hold proposition that the people should break down the Federal compact and substitute a complete system of unification. Some of those who wished to abolish the State Parliaments would support a resolution that the people, of Ireland should be vested with Home Rule. Why not Home Rule for the States of Australia ! There were immeasurably stronger reason why the States should sacredly guard the Home Rule they now possessed. The cost of a few cases in the Arbitration Court was £36,000, more than the cost of administration for the whole period for which they, had had industrial legislation. In Victoria had not industrial legislation done something for the workers of the State when determination of the wages boards had put £20,000 more wages into the pockets of the workers ! No country had secured one tithe of the benefits from industrial legislation that Victoria had. They were asked by one Act to abolish wages boards. There ought to be some power to regulate fair competition between State and State, and the Inter-State Commission Bill introduced by Sir Robert Reid would have given power for that while strengthening the wages board system. He said that the referenda constituted an underhand attempt at unification. The manifesto of the Labour Party said :—"We do not intend to intrude into the domain properly belonging to the States." A more audacious statement than that never appeared in any manifesto. The South African States entered into a complete union with their eyes open. Australian agreed to a Federal compact and never imagined that it was to be a union like that of South Africa, but if the people carried the referenda they would achieve a counterpart in Australia of the South African union. He moved—"That this meeting views with alarm the attempt of the Commonwealth Parliament, by means of dishonest reference to the electors, to destroy the States and to monopolise and centralise the government of this continent, and urges the people of Victoria to defeat it." The motion was supported by Messrs. Watt, McLeod, Swinburne, and MacKinnon and Sir Alexander Peacock, and carried amid loud cheers, only about 50 hands being held up against it.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Minister for Defence, will leave shortly for London, where, with the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth (Mr. Fisher) and the Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Batchelor), he will attend the Imperial Conference, has given his views in regard to the work of the conference Mr. Peace remarked :—"Important matters of interest to the whole of the Empire will be discussed, and, as the Commonwealth is part of that Empire and will be affected by the questions to be brought before the conference, it appeared to the Federal Government that it would be wise to accept the invitation of the British Government to send a delegation to that important gathering. Among the more important of the defence matters to be discussed is the questions of the status of dominion navies. The British Empire occupies a position unique among nationalities, for it is the only country that has really congeries of nations. These various dominions—Canada and Australia, for instance—are now proposing to establish their own navies. They desire to keep in the hands of their own Governments the control and administration of their navies in time of peace. One, therefore, has the unique spectacle of at least three separate navies under the flag of one Empire. Foreign nations cannot regard the component parts of the British Empire as five separate entities. They look at the Empire as one, and deal with it as one. The Australian navy stands in altogether a different position from that of the Australian army in regard to foreign relations. The army is contained wholly within Australian territory, and, in fact, it cannot be sent out of Australian territory without the consent of the individuals who compose it. But the navy can, and undoubtedly will, find itself outside of the territorial limits of Australia, and, almost certainly, frequently within the territorial waters of foreign countries. This is only one of the complex problems with which the conference has to deal—the question as to what is the status of the Commonwealth navy, what are its duties, powers, and relations in regard to foreign countries, what shall be its flag and in what manner is recognition of its armed vessels to be secured on the part of foreign countries. Then the method of control and co-operation in time of war is to be decided in time of peace —the method by which these three navies shall be so controlled in time of peace that in the event of war they may find themselves co-operating one with another. With that question settled and in each service the methods of discipline, of control, and of command so similar, they will be able to act as one force. "Then also there are important questions from the military standpoint—questions as to the higher education of our young officers at the staff colleges in England and in India the exchange of British and Commonwealth officers, and uniformity of organisation and equipment so as to facilitate cooperation, should the colonial troops ever be called upon to fight side by side with the British troops. To turn from the consideration of the dread question of war and its concomitant—defence—to the more civilised and humane subject of peace, we hope that the conference will be able to do something to obtain an effective voice at the Hague international arbitration tribunal, in order that there may be witnessed the consummation of that desire which undoubtedly exists in all of us, i.e., the arrival of the time, and at no distant date, when swords will be beaten into pruning hooks. We trust, in any event, that some means may be found by which the voice of the young democracies may be heard in the councils of the world calling for the advancement of that ideal peace."

ENCOURAGING AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY.

The Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) on Tuesday, announced that Cabinet decided on an important step to place the work of tariff revision on a firm foundation. Mr. Tudor said :—"In order that consideration may be extended to requests for Tariff assistance each manufacturer, making such an application will, in future be asked to fill in a schedule concerning the industry. The information will be treated as strictly confidential, and will be used by the department for no other purpose than that of arriving at a just estimate of the tariff necessities of the industry concerned." The schedule referred to by the Minister requires information on the following among other points :—The situation of the factory ; the capital invested; the value of plant and machinery; the annual rental value of the land utilised in the industry; the value of the raw material used in manufacture; the total wages paid; the interest and depreciation, the cost of production : bad debts, etc.; the total factory output at the factory selling price; the employees for the year 1910 and the total average number; the average total of wages per week for each class of employee, males and females; the hours and wages per week: whether the employees have average full time throughout the year, and if not the average period of employment; the items used in the process of manufactures comparing the price of Australian raw material, if any, with that of the duty paid on raw material of a similar quality; the names and addresses of any other manufacturers of the article in question; the average proportion which the total Australian output bears to the requirements of Australia of the article in question whether there is a sufficiency in Australia of the labour required by the industry; whether the wages are regulated by a wages board or any other industerial authority; the names of countries from which the keepest competition comes; the wages paid to employees in such countries in the particular industry being dealt with; whether there is any reason to suppose that the article in question is being imported into Australia at less than the fair market value at which they are sold in the country of production; and whether there is any objection to the Customs authorities verifying the statements made by an inspection of the books of the applicant for more protection. Mr. Tudor said that any person applying for tariff assistance would be expected to fill in the schedule to the best of his knowledge and ability. Copies of the schedule and accompanying letter would be obtainable from all Collectors of Customs, as well as from the central administration. "We want," he said, "to have reliable information as to the industry affected and what wages are being paid to its employees. The way that I put it is that it is particularly necessary in the evidence of bona-fides of an application for tariff assistance that each item of information outlined should be furnished. Of course if any question does not apply to the particular industry being dealt with a statement to that effect should be made in writing."

NEW ZEALAND AND THE DEFENCE OF EMPIRE.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, (Sir Joseph Ward) made an important speech on Saturday night, when a banquet was given in his honour by the New Zealand Association of New South Wales. His remarks related to the proposals that are to be discussed by the Imperial Conference. Person Sir Joseph Ward said, he placed the defence British Empire before any other subject that be considered there. The question for consid was whether the time had not arrived for sideration of an altered Imperial policy, in ensure the permanent maintenance of the standard. The duty that lay before the of the motherland and the oversea to join closer hands. If the Emp maintained invincible and inta little doubt that some br must be created by which of all portions of the established, so as to enab her navy for wider Impe must be largely increased done by systematic among all portions of scheme of Imperial unity be devised, and he believed we must ultimately move sentation to the United Kingdom dominions on a population basis Parliament of Defence, the purpose being a partnership in protection of the Empire. In his opinion the whole business of defence and foreign policy should be transferred to an independent and Empire Parliament. He believed that the combined Empire could, with greater ease, provide 50 Dreadnoughts, if necessary, than a separate portion of it could, under existing conditions provide one or two. It would be at least worthy of the best efforts of the men who were about to meet from all parts of the Empire to approach a matter like this dispassionately, and with the common object of endeavouring to establish a practical Empire naval defence system.

COMPULSORY TRAINING OF YOUTHS.

The matter of the compulsory training of Australian youths was the subject of an animated discussion at the Methodist Conference on Friday. The question came up on the following motion by the Rev. A. Madsen :—"That this Conference, while not expressing any opinion on the general principle of the Federal Defence Act, strongly protests against the provision for compulsory military training for boys as an infringement of the sacred rights of conscience, and respectfully requests that a conscience clause should be inserted exempting from such training youths who object or whose parents or guardians object on conscientious grounds." He said that compulsory training contemplated killing, and the Divine command was —"Thou shalt not kill"—A Voice : It is for defence. The Rev. A Madsen : The arguments that justify defence justify war. Every man should have the right to decide just how far he should be claimed as a soldier. He went on to maintain that the Church should affirm, in face of the Commonwealth, that the man with a conscience had a right to be protected.—The Rev. A. Woodfull said that it was easy to create a conscience on various questions. He moved as an amendment:—"That this Conference fervently hope that the teachings of Christianity will so quickly spread among the civilised Powers that by international agreement arbitration will speedily supplant war as a means of settling international disputes; it is, however, of opinion that in the absence of such an international agreement the defence of monwealth is a matter of urgen commends the Commonwealth reasonable precautions that h taken by it to protect our invasion by an unfriendly P the provisions of the Def nistered that the moral w military training will After further discussi to express an opinion amendment.

PENN

No recent announ ral or of any Mini than the statemen penny postage w weeks' time. to-day show tha penny rad us all such as Canada as well as Great come within Budget speech would be "practi foreign countrie who have co Russia, for e America majority to people and these

M

Maj Comma Lieu pany, is appoint Garrison A Lieuten ferred from Aden, to the Colonel E, appointed Colonel of abad Cavalry Brigade.

Captain Rivett-Carnac, appointed officiating Brigade- Brigade.

Major General Bannatine-Allason leave for four months out of India.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chitty and Major Darley, 119th Infantry, have been appo Commandant and 2nd-in-command res tively of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Simon, No. 51, Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 7 Mountain Battery, Quetta.

Captain Hall, No. 63 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Malta, is appointed Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, Murree Hill.

Captain A. H. Pullman, Royal West Kent Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

The death is announced at Bareilly on March 26 of Major C. H. Chamley, Seaforth Highlanders, from double pneumonia.

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* [By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

LOCAL COUNCILS FOR POLAND.

ISSUE OF IMPERIAL UKASE.

Tsar's Arbitrary Method Opposed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 27.

After issuing Ukases, counter-signed by M. Stolypin, the Premier, suspending the sittings of the Council of the Empire and the Duma until Tuesday, the Tsar, availing himself of a paragraph in the Constitution enabling him to promulgate laws, when the Legislature is not sitting, issued a Ukase introducing local councils in Poland, the rejection of the measure embodying this proposal having precipitated a crisis.

The Opposition and the Centre in the Duma regard it as an unjustifiable *coup d'etat.*

The Octobrists, though supporters of the Bill, are expected to resign in a body, as they object to dealing with the forces of reaction by such reactionary methods.

The Right is furious at the suspensions of General Trepoff and Councillor Durnovo from the sittings of the Council of the Empire until 1912, who were said to have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the defeat of M. Stolypin.

CHINA SURRENDERS.

reserved Acquiescence with Russian Note.

PEKING, MARCH 26.

t of prolonged and earnest con-
Chinese Government officials,
red the Russian Minister that
unreservedly in the terms of

Intense interest is felt here regarding the attitude of Japan, which is obviously holding aloof from the Russo-Chinese affair, though she is more powerful than ever at Peking.

CIVIL WAR ON THE TIGRIS.

Disturbed Condition of Baghdad.

BAGHDAD, MARCH 26.

The town has been very disturbed since the dismissal of the Vali, Nazim Pasha. Robberies are rife and crowds, holding demonstrations in favour of Nazim, wrecked the offices of a hostile newspaper.

Nazim has refused the offer of the Sheikhs of Amara, Karkuk and Solomanyieh to support him with 150,000 rifles.

Civil war reigns in Kerbela and the Nasrieh districts, which are surrounded by revolted Arabs.

It is feared that the Lynch steamers may be sniped.

MR. TAFT'S ARBITRATION TREATY.

Draft to be Immediately Prepared.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

g Post's Washington correspon-
Mr. Knox, Secretary of State,
President Taft to-day, regard-
e Anglo-American Arbitra-
ill prepare a draft imme-
val of Britain.
y expects that the Treaty
g the next session of

ORK FIRE.

ous Escapes.

ORK, MARCH 27.
persons, nearly all
0 were injured,

the lift-boys
e mechanism

made most
ofs.

STRIKE

MARCH 27.
shipping com-
a strike on the
ssume.
pany announces
rvice.

AND JAPAN.

ted Designs Denounced.

Reuter sends the following correction of he message that appeared yesterday:—

Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador, has delivered to President Taft a personal message from the Mikado, declaring that His Majesty was convinced that Mr. Taft never gave credence to the false and wicked reports regarding Japan's alleged designs on Mexico.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Leslie Porter arrives in Lucknow on the 31st and the following day takes over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the United Provinces. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Porter leave for Benares on the 1st April and return to Lucknow on the 5th.

JUBILEE OF ITALIAN UNITY.

Celebrations Commence.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, MARCH 27.

The booming of cannon at midnight inaugurated the fêtes in honour of the Jubilee of Italian Unity.

Cheering crowds gathered in the streets, and patriotic demonstrations took place in the clubs and cafes.

LATER.

Amid the booming of guns the King and Queen and the Royal Princes left the Quirinal, and, attended by a brilliant retinue, went in procession to the Capitol. The route, which was crowded, was kept by a resplendent line of troops and was gay with flags and otherwise profusely decorated.

At the Capitol, Signor Nathan, the Socialist Mayor of Rome, and Signor Luzzatti, retiring Premier, welcomed the royal personages. As Their Majesties entered the Senatorial Hall, the brilliant assemblage gathered there, which included the highest in the land, rose and cheered. The King took his seat on a Throne of red and gold surmounted with the Crown of Savoy.

The Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and Signor Nathan then addressed His Majesty and eulogised the King's glorious grandfather and other founders of United Italy.

ENGLISH POLO TEAM.

Received by King George.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

King George to-day received the members of the polo team which is going to America to endeavour to regain the America Cup, and expressed his most cordial wishes for their success. His Majesty chatted for some time about the team's prospects and their ponies and equipment generally.

ALL-BRITISH SHOPPING WEEK.

Begun in London and the Country.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The All-British shopping week begins to-day in London and various provincial towns. In the windows in leading thoroughfares will be displayed only goods of British manufacture.

Demonstrations will be given showing articles in process of manufacture. The excellence of their quality is specially emphasised.

THE IN-COMING MAIL

ADEN, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. s. s. "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 9 p. m., with the English mails of the 17th instant.

The P. and O. s. s. "Mooltan" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE GOVERNOR AT MATHERAN.

Distribution of Grain to Villagers.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS ENTERTAINED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MARCH 27.

To-day, in commemoration of His Excellency's visit, a large quantity of grain was distributed to the poor villagers. The Governor showed a keen interest by getting first-hand information from the Patel regarding the condition of the villages who are stated to be in a very backward state. He expressed his willingness to the Patel to help the villagers as much as lay in his power.

Her Excellency also took photographs of some of the poor women of the Kathore tribes.

Their Excellencies later on visited the Hospital and the Municipal Vernacular School.

His Excellency invited the members of the Municipality to tea in the afternoon. Sir George Clarke made kind enquiries and was pleased to receive from one of the oldest and most frequent visitors to Matheran, information regarding the development of the Hill Station. After tea, the guests with their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke were photographed.

THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

Telegram from Mr. Gandhi

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mr. Ghandhi in South Africa:—

"Government seem disposed to grant protection to wives, minors and lawful residents, but despite General Botha's despatch to Lord Crewe on 20th December, General Smuts' wire to Ghandhi on 4th March and his declaration on the second reading that educated Asiatic immigrants will be able to settle in any province of the Union, General Smutse now says that they will have to submit to the humiliating Registration Law in the Orange River Colony, thus debarring their entry and creating a racial bar. The Union Immigration Law must stop as the passive resisters have all along fought against the racial bar. The struggle must continue if the Government go back upon the above-mentioned thrice-repeated assurance and now introduce a racial bar. The resisters are fighting purely for material honour and defending the British constitution.

"The European Committee presided over by Mr. Hosken met yesterday and endorsed the Indian attitude and urgently telegraphed asking General Smuts not now to reverse the policy foreshadowed in General Botha's despatch and Generals Smuts's telegram. I trust that the Imperial and Indian Governments will take action before it is too late."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning are later than those which came by the English mail:—

The Camorra.

FORTY MEN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Rome, March 11.

The trial of 41 members of the infamous Black Hand Society, or Camorra on a charge of having murdered Cuocolo and his wife (known as La Sorrentina) at Naples on June 5, 1906, was commenced yesterday at Viterbo (40 miles north of Rome). The Church of Scalzi was transformed into a court of law for the occasion.

Six hundred witnesses in charge of 100 detectives, have arrived at Viterbo. One thousand carabineers patrol the town. The prisoners are locked in an iron cage, and each is accompanied by a carabineer. A small cage has been provided for Abattemaggio who supplied the authorities with the information that led to the arrest of the prisoners.

Difficulty is being experienced in securing a jury to try the case, as many persons are tendering medical certificates to secure for themselves exemption from serving as jurors.

Rome, March 12.

The trial is likely to last for many months. Two Judges have been appointed to preside over the case alternately, this arrangement having been made so as to minimise the risk of a postponement having to take place through the illness of a Judge. There are 32 lawyers engaged as counsel for the defence. The jurymen, many of whom have come to Viterbo from distant parts of the country, will be paid by the State 3s 7 1-2d. per day. Great difficulty was experienced in completing the jury owing to many men fearing the vengeance of the Black Hand.

Of the 42 men originally accused of the murders, one has since died, and three others escaped from the police, while two are still free but are under police surveillance.

The Baghdad Railway.

London, March 13.

Rifaat Pasha, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, will, states a message from Constantinople, advance certain proposals to Great Britain with regard to the Persian Gulf and the prolongation of the Baghdad railway to the south. Influential Young Turk circles anticipate that failing a settlement of the Koweit question to Turkey's satisfaction the terminus of the line will be Basra, or some Persian Gulf port regarded as Turkish.

The "North German Gazette" expresses satisfaction with the statement made recently by Sir Edward Grey (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) as showing a road to an agreement upon the Baghdad railway question.

The Constitutional Problem.

London, March 13.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, the well-known writer, in a letter to the "Times" suggests that until a new permanent Upper House is evolved a temporary expedient might be found in the formation of a Parliamentary Committee of 75 members selected from the Privy Council, but excluding Royal or clerical Councillors and members of the House of Commons. The duty of this committee would be to arbitrate in conflicts between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. "Every Privy Councillor who does not belong to either House of Parliament is," he adds, "emphatically independent and moderate. The Committee suggested would resemble the United States Supreme Court, which acts judicially in protecting the Constitution."

Welsh Strike Sequel.

London, March 12.

In the House of Commons recently, a complaint was made that during the Welsh strike riots in November last, the London police, who were drafted into the strike district, acted rudely and brutally towards women who happened to be in their way in the crowds.

Mr. Churchill (Secretary of State for the Home Office) promised to inquire into the matter, and as a result of his investigations he now states that the police acted with their customary forbearance and humanity on the occasions referred to. He repudiates the allegations of rudeness as emanating from "that copious fountain of mendacity—the Women's Social and Political Union."

Russia and China.

St. Petersburg, March 13.

The "Novoe Vremya" declares that parleying with China is useless, and that the issue of a Russian ultimatum is imperative as China maintains her former attitude against permitting the appointment of Russian Consuls in Mongolia, and she upholds her claim to the tea monopoly.

Advices from Harbin state that the authorities in Mongolia, in pursuance of instructions from Pekin, are issuing an appeal intended to awaken a warlike spirit among the people, and to rouse them in defence of their country.

Vesuvius.

Rome, March 13.

The crust around the crater on Mt. Vesuvius subsided yesterday for a length of 300 yards, and a width of 246 yards, causing shocks and rumbling noises. The upper station on the funicular railway was damaged by the subsidence. An imposing canopy of ashes overhangs the mountain, and the crater seems to be lower than formerly, while the mountain itself looks as if it has been decapitated.

Bomb Outrage.

St. Petersburg, March 12.

At Vasa, in Findland, last night, a biograph theatre, after having been closed up, was wrecked by a bomb explosion inside the building. The explosion created a panic in the town.

Mexico's Troubles.

London, March 13.

Colonel Sir Thomas Holdich, who left Mexico, on February 14, writes to the "Times" as follows:—"The genesis of the trouble in Mexico was a popular riot that took place in the capital owing to a report that a Mexican had been lynched in Texas. This aroused a strong wave of anti-American feeling and led to a demonstration that was suppressed without difficulty. The capital has been perfectly quiet since October. The insurrection in Chihuahua began in a revolt against the local Governor rather than against the Federal Government, and up to a month ago it was purely a local affair. I am not aware of any serious rising having taken place elsewhere, but there is no doubt whatever about the bitterness of the anti-American feeling in Mexico generally. It is that rather than hostility towards President Diaz that threatens disaster in the future."

Berlin, March 13.

The "Cologne Gazette," commenting upon the Mexican trouble, remarks:—"The mobilisation of the United States army on the Mexican border is a rehearsal against Japan owing to fears of a Japanese invasion of central and South America and to the Japanese menace to the Panama Canal."

Fight with Robbers.

Ottawa, March 12.

At Wyoming, in Ontario, yesterday, two armed desperadoes raided the local branch of the Toronto Bank. The teller of the institution fought the robbers single-handed and after wresting a revolver from one of them he fired three shots. The desperadoes thereupon fled.

The Naval Estimates.

Paris, March 12.

The "Temps," commenting upon the British Naval Estimates, remarks:—"They show that the British Government now realises that Germany's rivalry in shipbuilding is menacing, and also that the adoption of the Dreadnought type of battleship must compel Great Britain to 'scrap' many vessels as obsolete, thus proportionately reducing the numerical superiority of her fleet. Great Britain realises, in fact, that the means of discouraging Germany is not to negotiate but to build."

London, March 13.

The "Standard" expresses a hope that the Imperial Government will carefully consider Sir Joseph Ward's spirited declaration with regard to the two-Power naval standard, and that a fitting response to it will be made at the forthcoming Imperial Conference.

Mexican Revolution.

New York, March 12.

The situation in Mexico is regarded as grave. Apparently President Diaz has taken a firm stand against the insurgents since the appearance of United States troops on the border, and he is now planning a war of extermination.

Yesterday a species of martial law was proclaimed. This provides for the execution of persons tampering with the railways, wrecking railway-trains, raiding villages or farms, and cutting telegraph lines. The Minister for War explains, however, that the full severity of the law will not be applied right away.

The Mexican Minister for Finance, when interviewed here yesterday, ridiculed the suggestion that the Americans sought to depose President Diaz.

General Madero, the insurgent leader, has addressed to the foreign Powers a note guaranteeing the safety of the lives and property of foreigners residing in Mexico.

The Mexican Government denies that any concesssion has been granted to Japan. It was rumoured recently that Japan would be allowed to use ports in Lower California.

The mobilisation of American troops on the Mexican border is almost complete. The troops will maintain a passive attitude with regard to everything except the preservation of the neutrality of the United States.

The Coronation.

London, March 11.

A few days ago the National Peace Council sent an address to the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk) suggesting that the Coronation pageant should not be confined to the naval and military forces, but should give due prominence to the peaceful arts and industries. The Duke of Norfolk, in reply, said he regretted that the procession was already so long that it was impossible to add to it.

Reciprocity Agreement.

New York, March 11.

Speaking at the Southern Commercial Congress at Atlanta, in Georgia, yesterday, President Taft, in referring to the Canadian-American tariff reciprocity agreement, said that Canada was at the parting of the ways, as her opportunity for closer trade relations with the United States would probably not recur. Absolute freetrade between the two countries would not violate the principles of American protectionists or those of the tariff reformers. At the outset of the recent negotiations he had offered Canada complete freetrade with the United States. He spoke optimistically of the outcome of the Congressional session summoned to deal with the reciprocity agreement.

GULF GUN-RUNNING.

Reported Reinforcements from Bombay.

It is believed that during the coming season the gun-running trade in the Persian Gulf will be renewed actively.

The R. I. M. S. "Hardinge," which left Bombay for Karachi on the 21st instant to convey Indian troops from that port to Colombo, received telegraphic orders to return to Bombay immediately. She arrived in Bombay late on Saturday evening with troops on board. The latter are now at the Sassoon Docks awaiting orders to proceed to Colombo and most probably arrangements will be made to take them on to that port. The Bombay Dockyard is engaged in constructing three hundred mule boxes to be fixed to the "Hardinge." So soon as the work is accomplished she will ship three hundred mules and other details and will proceed at once to the Gulf.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrooke" has also been recalled to Bombay and is expected here on the 30th instant. It is expected that this vessel also will be despatched on the same errand as the "Hardinge."

There are now on the Gulf Station the R. I. M. S. "Lawrence" and "Perseus" while the "Minto" has been fitted as a workshop to effect repairs to the small gun-boats now doing service in the Gulf.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Appointment of a New President.

THE election of a President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is the first item on the Agenda for the April meeting on Monday next. Two motions appear for the appointment of Sir Sassoon David, the first proposed by Mr. James Macdonald and seconded by the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji Nariman and the second proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and seconded by Rao Bahadur Dr. Naik Dandekar. A motion for the election of the Hon. Mr. Munmohandas Ramji is proposed by Mr. V. A. Dabholkar and seconded by Dr. Abdul S. A. Gaya.

We understand that the absence of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's name from the Agenda does not preclude his candidature.

THE KING'S VISIT.

A motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna is for the appointment of a Committee to consider in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner that steps shall be taken in view of the approaching visit of Their Majesties.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

Tragedy in Madras Chapel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

On Saturday night, an accident occurred in the chapel attached to the Presentation Convent, Vapery, during the evening services. A large number of European and Eurasian girls had received their first communion in the morning and had assembled by request in the evening for the service which was conducted by His Grace the Archbishop. The girls were attired in light frocks and each wore a wreath and flowing veil and carried a lighted candle. The dress of one girl, named Queenie Perreira, aged about 10, took fire and before assistance could be rendered, the child's clothing was in flames. It was the work of an instant. The child died in the hospital yesterday morning. At the inquest held, a verdict of "death from extensive burns received accidentally" was returned.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

Accused Sentenced to 14 Years' Transporation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

Mr. Justice Harington to-day sentenced Noni Gopal Mukherjee to fourteen years' transportation in connection with the Dalhousie Square bomb outrage.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

Millowners' Association Meeting.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Association, Graham Buildings, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Greaves, moving the adoption of the annual report, said:—

I rise to propose the adoption of the report for the year which has already been circulated. In public matters, your Committee this year, had the sad duty of communicating the Association's expression of sorrow on the demise of His Majesty the late King-Emperor. We may congratulate ourselves on the succession to the throne of King George V, and we in India look forward to giving a most loyal welcome to Their Majesties on their arrival in this City when they come to India to be crowned Emperor and Empress of India, the first occasion that such an event has happened in the history of England and British India. We have also to record the change in the Viceroyalty, and as the opening of the present Viceroy's term of office has begun with a good year—a year of a great surplus—we trust prosperity will continue, and that the land and the people may be blessed with heatthy and prosperous years. We have also to congratulate our esteemed friends Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sir Henry Procter on the honours of a Baronetcy and Knighthood which was conferred upon them respectively this year.

During the period under review, I am sorry to say it has been one of the most unfortunate ones in the history of the cotton trade; this state of affairs was not singular to Bombay, but spread over most countries, England, France, Germany, and I believe other cotton spinning centres. Prices of cotton in Bombay were never higher, except during the period of the American Civil War. Yarns, on the other hand, did not respond to anything like the equivalent of the advance in cotton. A short-time movement was, at one time, thought to be possible, but it was soon found that a satisfactory combination could not be made so that the movement was allowed to drop.

Your Association, this year, received a visit from the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association. After several interviews with Mr. Arno Schmidt, the Secretary, we decided to join the Association; further remarks on this subject I will leave to Mr. N. Wadia, who was your delegate this season; also Mr. Wadia will inform you of the meeting that took place in London, when several members from this Association joined a deputation to Lord Morley on the subject of cotton growing in India. As I personally, am not at present, so much interested in the weaving branch of the trade, Sir Dinshaw Petit will next address you on this subject.

If you will look at your exports of yarn to China, you will notice that there has been a fall as compared with last year, of 85,853 bales; this year's total of 424,893 bales is the smallest on record since 1901 with one exception, and is in round numbers 227,000 bales behind the record year of 1905. On the other hand, our Japanese friends have exported to Shanghai 189,000 bales in 1910, or 41,000 bales more than last year, and 122,000 bales more than the year before. They quickly grasped the further advantage given to them by, what I must call, the unfortunate silver legislation that we experienced when a super-tax of about 11 per cent was put on the imports of silver into this country—this duty is equivalent to a tax of about 3 per cent on our yarns exported to China; as soon as this duty was enforced, Exchange from Shanghai fell to the equivalent of the extra duty—and it remains to this day and will do so, as long as this super-tax on silver remains in force. Now I would ask you whether this is a fair tax to inflict upon the spinners and manufacturers in this country and to refer to the speech of Sir James (then Mr.) Westland in 1894 on page 83, Part VI of the Gazette of India March 10th 1894.

"Mr. Massey stated that Government will always be prepared to remove or lighten any duty which in any perceptible degree, checks the prosperity or interferes with the interest of commerce.

"Mr. Massey's remarks were made on the last occasion on which he made his financial statement. He had been for a long time Chairman of the Committees of the House of Commons and had a very large knowledge and experience of the history of England in regard to its commercial policy. Sir Richard Temple endorsed these principles and laid stress on the claims of Mr. Massey to be heard.

Sir James Westland in his speech on the 27th December 1894 laid down further principles that in regard to the exemption of machinery he stated the principle on which the exemption from taxation on machinery is justified is this—Looking to the fact that there is a certain amount of capital which is seeking investment in some productive line of business, we want to attract that capital to those lines of business in which India is interested, or at any rate, to prevent it being discouraged by the rate of any initial taxation."

The present Government in imposing a super-tax on silver, has evidently lost sight of the promises made to capatalists and others to induce them to invest their money and savings in industrial enterprises in this country, and the present duty is diametrically opposed to the principles laid down by Mr. Massey, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Westland. Within one year of this duty being levied, 50 per cent of the spinning mills of Bombay are closed, and others have given notice to their work people to close; if this is not sufficient evidence that the trade is being discouraged by taxation, I cannot conceive what evidence would satisfy the Government of India. I think we might approach His Excellency the Viceroy, through H.E. the Governor of Bombay, praying that this tax be abolished, as it seriously affects one important article of commerce, viz., the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry of India.

I would invite your attention to the imports of yarn into Shanghai for the past three years: They are—

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Indian ...	234,483	341,199	231,580
Japanese ...	66,695	141,832	188,852

The total export from Japan to China 306,758.

In Manchuria also, the door is supposed to be open to all, but there is a whisper which is growing louder, that the door is only wide open to Japanese goods, and there is great difficulty in squeezing other countries' goods through.

Under the heading of cotton, the exports, have been:—

	1909.	1910.
Europe ...	606,000	1,120,000
Japan ...	622,000	847,000

It is a well known fact that we have been short of cotton, yet all this raw material goes out to countries that tax our yarns to such an extent that we cannot export a bale of yarn to them. The cotton that goes to England to be spun is so little in quantity, that we need not take it into consideration, so the fact remains we allow our cotton to go out free and do nothing to get any advantage for our own manufactures. At the present time Japan is considering a tariff which, if brought into force, will practically also cut off the English trade from that market. We must ask that our Government should give us fair trade and not unnecessarily hamper and cripple our industries with taxes like the super-tax on silver, and should use the lever they possess in having raw cotton, in getting fair treatment for our yarns and cloth with countries that take so largely of the raw material from us, as neither Japan nor the Continental countries grow a pound of cotton and I believe, any cotton Japan takes from China, she has to pay an export tax on it.

We have now a new Factory Act which will shortly come into operation, one, I think, that most of us are satisfied with; and shortly we will have a Smoke Nuisance Act, as it is very desirable that Bombay should be freed from the present evil. The first step in this direction has already commenced—I refer to the Tata Hydro Electric Scheme, and take this opportunity of thanking Sir Dorab Tata and the Directors of the Tata Hydro Electric Co. for the pleasure they gave us when we saw the foundation stone laid by His Excellency the Governor. The scheme has long been talked about and now that the work is in progress, we may trust soon to witness our mills being electrically-driven.

(Continued on page 6.)

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Discussion on the Budget.

GOLD CURRENCY.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning at Government House, Calcutta, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding.

REPLIES TO INTERPELLATIONS.

Replying to the Raja of Dighapatia's questions in the Council to-day which directed attention to the inequality of treatment of the provincial educational service Mr. Butler said that the position and prospects of that service are now under consideration. The Government of India could not give information as to the correspondence which had passed between them and the Secretary of State in regard to the general question or to the particular recommendations.

Replying to a question by Mr. S. Sinha regarding expulsion of a person from a Cantonment, the Commander-in-Chief defended the existing system which the Government of India do not propose to alter.

After referring to the same member's questions regarding non-representation of the Civil Indian population on Cantonment Committees Sir O Moore Creagh said:—"The question of electing non-officials to these committees was under the consideration of the Government of India."

Replying to Mr. Dadabhoy's questions urging legislation relating to Life Insurance Mr. Clark said that a Bill had been prepared by the Government of India and Submitted to London for the Secretary of State's approval.

Replying to a question by the Raja of Partabgarh regarding the question of appointment of an Indian to be Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, Mr. Jenkins said that the Government of India were aware that there was a strong feeling than an Indian should be appointed. The appointment lay with the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General-in-Council. The Local Government's proposals for filling up the vacancy caused by Mr. Chamier's appointment to the Allahabad High Court Bench were under the consideration of the Government of India.

Replying to a question by Sir Sassoon David asking for the introduction of a system of assessing income-tax on a uniform system in factories in different provinces Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said that the matter would receive the consideration of the Government.

Replying to a question by Raja of Partabgarh Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said that the one hundred and forty-one lakhs included in the budget for the Royal visit did not include the estimate for provincial expenditure.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya said that the recent deliberation of the Council and the manner in which important questions had been discussed had given sincere satisfaction throughout the land. He thought that provincial Governments ought to have more independant position and condemned the heavy army expenditure.

Nawab Sayid Mahomed referred to the provincial contracts and urged caution in giving extended power to Governments.

After the interpellations Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson asked the Council to consider the Budget.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Mr. Haque congratulated Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on the Budget and especially on the economies effected and the spending of more on objects of general interest and util . Much remained to be done, but a beginning had been made in the right direction. The speaker went on to criticise the procedure adopted in connection with the Budget discussion and advocated measures to ascertain non-official opinion more completely and to give effect to it, thereby saving much fruitless and desultory in the Council. Mr. Haque went on to discuss some of the items of expenditure. India did not consider the grant for the King's reception too high and he thought it his duty, as a Mussalman Member of the Council, to express loyal thanks of his community for His Majesty's kind consideration in altering his dates so that the Delhi Durbar might not clash with the Mohurrum celebration. As regards the general grant that had been made towards schemes of educational and sanitary reform, he urged that, as the money which was due to increased opium surplus has been chiefly contributed by his own Province of Behar, the claims of Behar upon it be kept specially in view. He also advocated spending the education grant on intending primary education.

THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

Mr. S. Sinha congratulated the Government on the prosperity of its Budget. Turning to the proposed changes in the financial settlements of the provinces, Mr. Sinha characterised them as a great improvement on the old settlement, but regretted that the United Provinces had not been treated as well as the other Governments.

Referring to the question of education, Mr. Sinha welcomed the formation of Mr. Butler's Department and quoted extensive facts and figures to show how much there was to be done, urging that in future the pace of educational progress should be quicker. If the expenditure on the Police could not be reduced to pay for it, there could be little justification for the rise in Military expenditure of the past twelve years, and if it were impossible to reduce the number of British troops in India, it should not be impossible to secure an equitable apportionment of the charges between the Home and the Indian Governments.

Lord Hardinge, the speaker concluded, had assumed the reins of Government at a time favourable for the inauguration of large educational and economic reform and he ventured to hope that it would fall to the lot of His Excellency's Government, so to administer the country as to conduce to its prosperity by the extension of its industries and trade, the spread of education and the improvement of sanitary surroundings.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Mr. Dadabhoy, in the course of a lengthy speech, touched on the future of the opium revenue, the silver duty, provincial settlements, the irrigation grant, the creation of a provincial Legislative Council and Chief Court for the Central Provinces. He spoke against Viscount Haldane's announcement that the Indian Army would be reinforced and hoped that the Government would resist all attempts to throw additional burdens on India. He urged the adoption of protective tariff against foreign countries, including Britain, and referred to the coming visit of the King-Emperor. Mr. Dadabhoy thought that Britain ought to help India in her approaching loss of opium revenue, and speaking on silver said:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Finance Member in his speech has referred to the enhanced silver duty with evident satisfaction. Our prediction of a fall in the price of the metal has been falsified by the events of the current year. I am glad this has been so. But, unlike Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, I cannot feel sure of the future. An examination of the history of the year reveals the fact that the conditions have been abnormal and cannot continue long. The Finance Minister has fuller knowledge of the subject than anybody here, and I presume he will admit that the phenomenal speculative purchase of silver during the year alone have given tone to the market.

UNIQUE ACCUMULATION OF SILVER.

"There is an accumulation of silver in London and Bombay unique in history. A stock of silver in London, worth two million pounds sterling, and one of 25,000 bars in Bombay have been unheard of in the past. The accumulation in Bombay of 6,000 bars a few years ago, as the result of speculation, brought about a crisis in the silver market. The next few months are pregnant with possibilities of alarm to a degree, apart from the question of the ability of the speculators to furnish a further margin or to pay the interest due—both powerful factors in such transactions. The normal accumulations of the metal between April and July are likely to cause an undue strain upon the market. A heavy decline is a matter of legitimate calculation in such circumstances. The experience of the Copper Syndicate may any time be repeated in the case of the bulls operating in silver.

"The Finance Minister himself says that the Government of India has been spared the necessity of making large additions to the coinage from new silver. This can only accentuate the difficulties of the situation. If the Government does not come forward as a buyer on a large scale there is little chance that a slump, with its consequent ruin to the operators, can be averted.

"I have more than once referred to the effect which the enhanced duty has upon the cotton market in the Far East, and have submitted that it works as a bounty to China and Japan. The situation is not, therefore, free from difficulty, and I am sorry I cannot find in it the same cause for congratulation as does the Finance Minister."

SETTLEMENT WITH BURMA.

Mr. Maung Bang Too expressed his general satisfaction with the financial settlement with Burma, although he indicated the need for larger expenditure on schemes of education, sanitation, etc. He hoped that the scheme of a University for Burma would soon materialise. Among other things, he said:—"I look with much jealousy at the large grants to Bengal, which has had so much already. We do not want our Province to be overrun by Bengalis."

SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY.

My Lord, the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson is entitled to our hearty congratulations on the very satisfactory Financial Statement that he has presented to us. I say so in no mere conventional sense. I mean no disrespect to the other departments, when I say that we all feel that the Financial Department of your Excellency's Government has, in a especial manner, identified itself with our true national interests. My Lord, we are glad that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has been blessed with a large surplus in the current year and that the coming year presents so far no cause for anxiety. But it it not a very difficult thing to budget for a surplus, and I am sure that the Hon'ble Member will forgive me for holding that the manner in which the surplus has been raised is not altogether unexceptionable. But, my Lord, this is a question of the past, and I feel that apart from the two millions devoted to the reduction of debt, about which I have already expressed my opinion, the way in which the surplus has been allocated, shows great judgment and discrimination. I wish to thank the Government of India and the Hon'ble Member for doing justice at last to Bombay city by giving it a grant of 50 lakhs and thus making up the Secretary of State's contribution as intended when the Bombay Improvement Trust Act was passed.

My Lord, Government are aware that this grant does not meet all the needs of the Bombay Improvement Trust and that it does not remove all cause for complaints of differential treatment between Bombay and Calcutta. But we are willing to accept this act of Government as an earnest of their intentions, and I offer our sincere thanks to your Excellency's Government for lending a ready ear to the representations of the local Government and the people of Bombay, whose claims to be called the first city in India and the second city in the Empire have been placed beyond any possibility of doubt by the returns of the recent Census. I sincerely hope that our representation regarding the much-needed enlargement of the resources of the Bombay Improvement Trust will receive equally favourable consideration.

These are all the remarks which I propose to make on the general features of the Budget. My remaining observations will be devoted to certain important considerations suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson's exposition of the behaviour of our currency system during the current year.

EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY.

My Lord, I was greatly impressed, as no doubt others also have been, by some remarkable features of the current year to which the Hon'ble the Finance Member has called attention in the section devoted to "Exchange and Currency" in his able and lucid Financial Statement. He told us of the striking economy in the use of rupees, as illustrated by the fact that during April to December of last year there was actually a net return of rupees from circulation, instead of, as in previous years, a large absorption of rupees from our currency reserve. He further told us that in addition to the close on 7 millions of gold bullion, the greater part of the 3 millions in sovereigns, imported during the nine months of the year, had passed straight into consumption. He seemed to infer from this fact that the people were beginning to keep their savings in gold instead of as hitherto mostly in silver and that probably sovereigns were also working their way into active circulation. Concurrently with these features, there was, as he pointed out, a noteworthy increase in the use of currency notes, justifying an increase in the fiduciary reserve. These, my Lord, are truly significant phenomena and they show to my mind that the time has come when we may take a further step in the direction of the measures needed to place our currency system on a permanent and stable footing. From the very first, it has been fully recognised that a gold standard with a gold currency must be the final goal of our currency policy. As this has been doubted, I would trouble the Council with a few quotations.

The Indian Currency Committee of 1898, presided over by the late Lord Wolverhampton, then Sir Henry Fowler, whose recent death we all deplore, after pointing out that the Government of India favoured a gold standard with a gold currency observed "We are in favour of making the British sovereign a legal tender and a current coin in India. We also consider that, at the same time, the Indian Mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold on terms and conditions such as govern the three Australian Branches of the Royal Mint." The Financial Member of the Government of India, the Hon'ble Mr. Clinton Dawkins, in his Financial Statement for 1900-01, concluded an exposition of the change effected in the currency policy a few months previously, with an important announcement. "It has been decided" he declared, "to constitute a branch of the Royal Mint at the Bombay Mint for the coinage of gold. The terms of the proclamation to be issued under the Imperial Coinage Act have been settled, and we are merely awaiting now until the Royal Mint has satisfied itself as regards the Mint premises and appliances at Bombay. A representative of the Royal Mint is starting this week for Bombay to report. The gold from the Mysore mines is, indeed, already reaching us in anticipation of coinage, and we count upon receiving an annual increment to our stock of gold of from 1 1-2 to 2 millions from this source." The whole scheme would seem to have fallen through and not a single sovereign has been coined all these years.

"TEN RUPEE GOLD COIN."

And indeed I doubt if sovereigns and half-sovereigns are the most suitable coins for India. I believe that if a ten-rupee gold coin were minted it would rapidly become popolar in the country. If the Secretary of State had confined his drawings to his own requirements on revenue account, the amount and the value of the gold that would have come to India would have been considerably larger. A defence of the policy of selling Council Bills to meet trade requirements was attempted by the then Finance Minister, His Honour Sir Edward Baker, in the Financial Statement for 1906-1907. "Since the closing of the Mints and the establishment of the gold standard," said the Finance Member, "the only means of obtaining currency that was open to trade, apart from the purchase of Council drafts and transfers, was to bring out gold to India. When, as is now the case, a sufficient stock of gold has been accumulated in the currency reserve to make the standard effective, and so long as gold is not to any large extent in active circulation this method is wasteful; for it involves the eventual reshipment of the imports of that metal to Europe for the purchase of silver for coinage. To avoid this result the policy of Government has been to sell Council draft freely so as to supply the trade demand to the fullest extent up to the limit of our capacity to meet them. A recent development of this policy has taken the form of selling telegraphic transfers against shipment of gold from Australia, which are thus diverted from India to London." I may say here that the gold standard reserve fund at that time stood at 12 1-4 million pounds, whereas now it is nearly twenty millions.

It will thus be seen that every effort has been made to prevent gold from coming to India on the plea that there is no use for it here. Every pound over and above the actual requirements of the Home charges, which the Secretary of States has drawn through Council Bills is so much gold intercepted from coming to India. The official apology which I have quoted above does not convey the whole truth. It is well known that the main reason why gold is not allowed to come to India is the pressure from the London money market, whose interest it is to retain as much gold as they can in London. The Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson told us last year that it is not to the interest of India to allow the London money market to be disturbed. But I submit, my Lord, the circulation of gold in India is much more important from our point of view and, after all, the London market is sufficiently strong to take care of itself. Moreover, London is not able prevent the export of gold to countries other than is when the trade conditions demand.

GOLD IN EXCHANGE FOR RUPEES.

My Lord, I submit that no serious attempt has been made to put gold into active circulation in this country. In spite of the strenuous endeavours to intercept gold which would have otherwise come to India, the country has insisted on absorbing an increasing quantity of the precious metal and as the Hon'ble the Finance Member has said, during the current year even sovereigns have been directly absorbed. My Lord, it is not my idea that Government should undertake at once to give gold coins in exchange for rupees. Such an obligation, to use the words of the Indian Finance Committee of 1898 with reference to the gold reserve would impose on Government a liability to find gold at a moment's notice to an amount which cannot be defined beforehand, particularly as we know that India has at present in circulation about 200 crores of rupees. What I suggest is that, without making any other change whatever in the present arrangements, the Mints should be opened to the free coinage of gold in ten-rupees pieces. This coin must be stamped with an Indian design and indicate its value in the vernacular languages on the reverse as in the nickel anna piece. If this is done, I am quite confident that within a few years a considerable quantity of gold will pass into circulation. I may point out that this year in Bombay a considerable amount of revenue was paid into a district treasury in sovereigns, as was mentioned by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in a recent speech. In my personal experience, the Banks in the Bombay Presidency, in order to save freight, took over sovereigns from Bombay instead of rupees for part of their currency requirements, and sovereigns were rapidly taken up by the up-country people. It may be argued that, owing to the Indian habit of hoarding, the gold coins will pass out of circulation.

HOARDING NOT PREVALENT NOW.

I do not believe that there is any hoarding strictly speaking in the days and even Indian Princess who used to hoard on a large scale are freely resorting to investments. But even if the habit has not altogether disappeared the hoarding of a current coin is a source of greater strength than the hoarding of uncoined metal. Whenever the balance of trade goes against us and the value of gold touches export point then the gold hoards will come out just as hoarded rupees have been coming out in recent years. Thus whether the gold remains in circulation or in hoarding it will form our first line of defence in case of any emergency and the gold standard reserve will not be touched until the coins in circulation or hoards are exhausted. I may call the attention of the Council to the fact that I do not propose to touch the gold standard reserve which must remain as it is as the ultimate guarantee of our currency policy. In fact my proposal does not interfere with the existing arrangements in any way, but is supplementary to them. Such a policy will immensely strengthen the position of our currency. I strongly believe that this policy if successful and if a large quantity of gold goes into circulation, as I think it will, will naturally lead to the Indian currency system being 'established on an automatic gold basis. I may add that if Government instead of remaining a passive spectator, would actively interest itself in the matter and assist the circulation of gold coins by studying the tastes and habits of the people, and the requirements of trade, they will greatly accelerate this desirable consummation. My Lord, I submit that this is the most convenient opportunity if Government accept the views put forward by me, to give effect to them. In the fifteen years previous to the closing of the Mint to silver, the nett addition to currency was 105 crores. From 1893-1900, there was no addition to the coinage. From 1900 to 1907, 84 3-4 crores were added to the currency. Since 1908 there has been no new coinage. The balance of trade in the year 1909 went against us necessitating our parting with some portion of our gold reserve in exchange for rupees, and in the current year all the rupees accumulated in the gold standard reserve in the previous year, have been absorbed by the country and gold has come back. If the season happens, as we all hope it will to be favourable, the country is sure to require additional currency at no distant date and this is the most opportune moment to open the Mints for the coinage of gold. I may observe in passing that until we have a substantial amount of gold circulating in the country, there will be much to be said in favour of the argument of the commercial communities against the present policy of Government of holding practically the whole of our gold in London. They rightly fear that in time of emergency it may be difficult for the London market to part with the gold.

UNIVERSAL HUNDRED-RUPEE NOTE.

Another suggestion that I like to make for strengthening our position is to make the hundred-rupee note universal. I am glad to notice from the Financial Statement that the Government are satisfied that the introduction of our new universal notes up to fifty rupees have contributed materially to the growing popularity of our Paper Currency. When the Bill to legalise this proposal was brought forward, the Indian commercial communities strongly advocated the making of the notes universal up to 100 rupees. But Government were naturally cautious. I find it stated that Government are carefully considering the further extension of this principle and I hope that they will come to the conclusion that they may safely make the one hundred rupee note universal. Notes of this denomination are as Government are aware, very popular and largely used by the commercial community. I strongly believe that the circulation of our currency notes will largely increase if this suggestion is adopted. It will not only be a great facility to trade, but it will also in my opinion indirectly strengthen our currency position. With a larger amount of note circulation we can safely hold a larger proportion of gold in the currency reserve.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to point out that if we are successful in introducing gold into our currency through the policy indicated above and if we are successful in placing a larger amount of gold into our currency reserve owing to increased circulation of currency notes, the chances of any demand on our gold standard reserve will become remote, and when such circumstances have stood the test of time, the objections to the investment of our gold standard reserve will cease to have force, and thus it may ultimately become a real asset to be set off against the non-productive debt about which we have heard so much recently. My Lord, I cannot think of a more auspicious occasion for inaugurating a gold currency in India than the Imperial visit to our country for the purpose of personally announcing the accession of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress to the Throne.

OCTROI IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Chitnavis pleaded for a Lieutenant-Governor for the Central Provinces and entered a strong protest against the proposal to abolish octroi in those provinces. He proceeded to deal with the importance of persuading more Indian investors to put their money into industrial concerns, for the economic problem to-day was of great gravity.

Mr. Subba Rao, the next speaker, dealt with secondary education and several questions relating to the vernacular schools.

GRANTS TO MADRAS.

Mr. Andrew made a lengthy criticism of the terms of the provincial settlement made with Madras and more specially the smallness of the grant from the opium surplus on education and sanitation. Thus Madras obtained only 19, the United Provinces 28, Bengal 34 and Burma 15 lakhs. He asked on what principle this differential treatment was meted out to Madras. It could not be because educational and sanitary progress was greater in Madras than elsewhere. If it was because Madras had a large surplus, he contended that the existence of the surplus was a proof of careful administration and not of prosperity, and he claimed for the Madras administration that it was always characterised by prudent finance to withhold grants, because there was a large surplus, was to put a premium to extravagance and created a tendency to dissipate surpluses. Anyhow, turning to the other grants he complained that Madras got nothing out of the 104 lakhs. Burma got 25 lakhs for its harbour at Rangoon, Bombay 50 lakhs for the Improvement Trust and the Punjab 10 lakhs for its hospital. He asked why there was, thus, inequality in treatment. "The lamb that bleats the most gets the least he said, why is the bleat of the Madras lamb so ineffective?" He proceeded to criticise the allotment towards the cost of the new buildings required in connection with the scheme of the creation of new districts under Sir W. Meyer's scheme and said that the Government of Madras had all along understood that the Government of India was to bear the whole cost of the building portion of the scheme and that the former was not content to assume that the latter had fulfilled its obligations by allowing 18 1-2 lakhs after providing for the minimum balance of 20 lakhs required under the rules. The balance of available surplus was more than covered by the claims registered against it, of which claims, the building portion of the Mayer scheme was not one. He was also authorised to say that the Madras Government would now have to find the cost of the building programme, and many desirable schemes would be greatly delayed, including the building scheme itself. He proceeded to criticise the terms of the settlement, and, while welcoming the entire provincialisation of forest revenue and expenditure, he hoped that the Finance Member would, on further examination and after consultation with the Madras Government, see his way to effect a considerable reduction in the fixed assignment from the provincial to Imperial Government of three and a half lakhs of rupees.

COUNCIL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. Mudholkar said that the Finance Member deserved to be thanked for the careful and vigilant guard he had kept over the growth of expenditure and economies already effected. The new system of provincial settlement should carry the principles of decentralisation and provincial independence one step further and the importance of that must be acknowledged. It would prevent the annual undignified scramble for doles and benevolences which involved injustice to self-supporting tracts which were not among the favoured. He gave the instance of his own province whose needs were insufficiently attended to, while its surplus of about 90 lakhs went to meet Imperial charges or contribute to other provinces or districts. The new financial reform had rendered necessary the immediate establishment of a provincial Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Berar where the revenue already exceeded three and a half crores and the expenditure two and three-quarter crores.

Dealing with Railway finance he pointed out that as they were on the eve of large railway expansion regarding the desirability for which he was one with the Government, and as the Railway earnings and expenditure occupied the foremost place in the Budget, while the total capital outlays amounted to 32 crores, he would enlarge certain considerations before Government. At the outset he pointed out that the real value of Railway was not in the revenues which they had yielded in recent years which were comparatively small, being two and half this year and amounting to three and a half crores only once. At its best this meant a return of only one per cent a year on the capital outlay.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF RAILWAYS.

But the real importance was in the military and political advantages and the commercial benefits, as Lord Dalhousie stated. Applying that standard, ordinary men were unable to find the principles which determined precedence in railway projects. He instanced the case of a line of admittedly political and commercial value which was surveyed in 1884—the earth work, on a considerable section of which was done in 1900—laid aside and preference given to lines of doubtful financial value not projected until after 1900. He suggested the formation of small provincial advisory committees of qualified commercial men, Indian and European, to advice the local Governments and the Railway Board on railway matters. He drew the attention of the Government to costly projects which could not succeed. He then showed by figures the disproportionate growth on the working expenses. During the last five years, while the increased of mileage was less than 14 per cent. the expenditure increased by 27 per cent. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings has increased almost everywhere. Continuing he said':—"We want Railway expansion, but a rigid watch over expenditure is most necessary. The present system, under which the main trunk lines and several others are worked by companies, is not conducive to economy and retrenchment, but substitution of the State Agency under strict control, seems to be the suitable method."

Mr. Quin expressed general satisfaction with the grants made to the Bombay Government and with purely financial aspects of the settlement. He added that the extent to which the Government of India had hitherto interfered with budgetary arrangements of local Governments had been a sore point, and he expressed satisfaction that this intervention would now be confined to the total revenue and expenditure. He deprecated the principle of regarding local Governments to pay interest of loans which would be hard on such a Government as that of Bombay, which had been exhausted by a series of famines. He then added :—

"A Council should be so composed as to be fully capable of administering its own finances. This Council cannot be expected to attract and retain the best men unless it be given real power in respect of the finances of the Presidency and be permitted to exercise their power free from all checks and restrictions which are not absolutely essential to the maintenance of the general control of the Imperial Government."

The Council rose for lunch.

The Council reassembling after lunch Mr. Phillips was the first speaker. He doubted whether increased share of excise revenue granted to the Central Provinces would be beneficial, for excise was a fluctuating source of revenue. He pleaded for greater concentration in European education and for enlargement of personnel of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court. He advocated reduction of the parcel post and a provision of cold storage in the Railways.

Colonel Davies, on behalf of the Punjab, urged that the present system, by which a share of the interest charges were debited to the provincial Governments with very heavy expenditure long before the expected revenue could come in, and it was quite conceivable that under the present system, a local Government might hesitate to support a larger scheme of irrigation on the ground that such a scheme would for a considerable term of years block the increase of income which would otherwise accrue to it.

At this stage Malik Tiwana rose and asked that his speech be taken as read.

The Maharaja of Burdwan, in the course of his speech, alluded to the educated unemployed and urged that fresh avenues of employment should be found for them.

The Raja of Dighapatia deplored the Government subsidy to the Press and dwelt upon the educational and sanitary needs of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. Gokhale first dealt with certain points of difference between Mr. Gates and himself as to the past financial position of Burma. He maintained that Upper Burma had shown deficits for nearly 20 years and after the accounts of Upper and Lower Burma were amalgamated it continued to show deficits. Contrasting the conditions of Bombay and Burma he showed that Bombay paid per head of the population Rs. 1-9-10 in assessed taxes, registration and Excise, while Burma paid only Rs. 1-6-10. Bombay paid a land revenue of Rs. 15-3 per square mile, while Burma paid Rs. 13-3. The only satisfactory feature of the settlement was the withdrawal of the minute control over the provincial finance. At present effort should be to decentralise more and more and prepare the way for placing the Indian revenue on a federal basis.

Mr. Gates said that Burma was grateful for the concessions made to it and he then compared the grants to other Provinces with that given to Burma. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. Gokhale's remarks on Burma. After meeting the accusations against Burma he said that some of the figures as presented were open to question.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler said that reference had been made to the educational grants and he thought it his duty to say that nothing had been done without consulting the local Governmenss. Grants were made to Local Governments to assist them in carrying out urgent works. Bengal wanted 184 lakhs and got one-fourth of that, United Provinces asked for one hundred and one lakhs and got 26 1-2, Burma wanted 69 lakhs and got 15, the Punjab wanted 34 1-4 and got 11, Madras asked for 14 and got 11 and the Central Provinces wanted 6 1-3 and got 6 lakhs. He hoped that the Council would now agree that criticisms made about these grants were unfounded.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has dealt with the opium question with becoming reserve. Indeed I think his only object in alluding to the opium discussion in regard to which I have already strongly deprecated to raise the question of a grant from the Imperial Exchequer as a compensation to India for a loss of revenue from this source. There is certainly an unusual quantity of silver in stock in India at the present moment, but the total import of the current year is by no means the highest on record and it has frequently been exceeded in years when the trade was healthy and normal and not dislocated by the imprudent speculation.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy said :—"We at the close of this discussion we come to a fitting termination of what has been a busy and useful session. The debate on the Budget, both at this stage and when the figures were under detailed scrutiny three weeks ago, has been practical and suggestive and my Government are indebted to a number of Hon'ble Members for the advice and criticism of much value which, even where we cannot act upon them at the moment, will receive our careful consideration. The details of the financial arrangements embodied in the Budget would be superfluous for me to enter. I gather that they meet with the general approval of the Council, and I can only hope that the coming year will fulfil our expectations that prosperity will grow, that there will be a good monsoon and that India will be spared the too oft-recurring sadness of pestilence and famine. In their broad features our finances seem to me to reflect with much fidelity the general condition of the country.

"The financial position like our political position has greatly improved since the gloomy days of 1908. We have obtained breathing space which should enable us to look into the future and prepare ourselves for what it may bring. That it will bring problems of much complexity no one of us can doubt. The sacrifices, for example, which we are making for the reformation of China, will impose a heavy burden on the Indian exchequer and no small hardship upon many of our own people and several of the Feudatory States, but there are other difficulties ahead of us the effect of which it is less easy to gauge.

"There are the very pressing claims of education, of public health, of medical relief, of industrial development and of many other social needs which must necessarily increase with the growidg politcal sense of India. These will cost liabilities on the public purse impossible to estimate in advance but certainly heavy and increasing. As in the realm of politics, so also in the realm of our finances, I have every confidence that we shall solve the problems and surmount the difficulties that the future has in store for us. But they warn us of

NEED FOR CAUTION

in our financial methods and sobriety in our public expenditure. In most of the recent criticism on our financial position I have been struck by a certain note of impatience. In the business world our trade is described as moving more slowly than it should, our industries as not expanding rapidly enough and our organization of capital in India as needlessly backward. In this Council the same note has been sounded. There seems to be a feeling that we are old fashioned in our ideas about debt, that we make too much perhaps of our opium losses and we are urged to spend more rapidly on education to give more abundantly to the provinces and so forth. In all this there is much with which I can sympathise. Impatience when it means a striving after the more speedy attainment of high ideals is admirable, but there is a form of impatience in national finance which has its dangers for the progress of of a country must rest on a solid basis of national credit and we could not do a greater service to the advance of India in education or industry or social well-being than by doing anything which would weaken our credit or shake public confidence in our financial methods or embarrass our solvency in the future. From this point of view I think that our financial conservatism is fully justified. I do not think it is overdone or that anyone can accuse us of standing still. Our normal revenues are steadily growing, our exchange is stable, our opinions on the money market have been successful and we have given in our grants of nearly one million sterling for education and sanitation, a more imposing contribution to those services than in any previous year of our history.

"Turn to our commerce and it tells the same tale. For the value of our external trade in the current year is now approaching £375 millions sterling by far the highest figure on record. Our position on all sides is thus one of much strength. It is no time however for indiscriminate optimism. Apart from the special financial problems to which I have referred, apart also from the varying fortunes of the seasons on which our prosperity so largely depends. We see all around us unmistakable signs of the economic changes which now have India in their grip. To some of these signs the Hon'ble the Finance Member has alluded; the growing employment of gold, the release of hoarded rupees, the enlarged use of our paper currency. Others are visible in their growth of joint stock banking and the rapid spread of Co-operative Credit Societies We have entered upon a

PERIOD OF ECONOMIC UNREST

and transition and if our Indian finance is to come through in safety our watchwords must be caution and economy. Caution we have shown and I trust we shall continue to show it. Economy is ever present to my mind and I cordially endorse the uncertaking that has been given by my Government to examine the whole question of our departmental expenditure, both Civil and Military, with a view to restraining its growth as well as to actual reduction wherever practicable. Retrenchment is not always an agreeable task and it is difficult to reconcile with some of our ideals of administration, but in the present circumstances of India public economy is the clearest of necessities, and I am confident that its fruits will justify the sacrifices that may entail. On this subject I have only a few more words to say. They relate to the permanent financial settlements which with the approval of His Majesty's Government we have now concluded with the provinces. That measure has attracted a a certain amount of natural and very temperate criticism, although I gather that most of the provinces recognise the substantial liberality which animated it. I wish, however, to put the matter to the Council In the light of what I have just been saying. If caution and economy are necessary in Imperial finance they are equally imperative in the management of that portion of public funds which is under provincial control, but how the provinces are to help us effectively in the careful administration of our finances I cannot see unless their share of responsibility is definitely and permanently fixed. I regret that some of the Presidencies should find the arrangement less favourable to them than they had hoped. I doubt if complete equality of treatment would ever be attainable and I can only give the assurance that my Government has done its best to remove all substantial grievance. Besides being an essential step towards the greater stability of Indian finance, the

PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS.

confer a large measure of true decentralization and and I feel sure that I may now call on the provinces as our partners in the work of good Government to co-operate with us in that economy without which true efficiency is impossible. Although it cannot be said that the matter to which I now wish to refer is dependant on the budget at present under discussion I would like to touch on the subject of the accommodation provided for the Supreme Legislative Council upon which a question was put some time ago by an Hon'ble Member.

NEW COUNCIL HALL.

It has always appeared to me that the accommodation provided for this Council is entirely inadequate and should be on a much more important and dignified scale. I sympathise entirely with the desire of the Hon. Mr. Sinha that a properly equipped library attached to the Council Chamber should be furnished to Hon'ble Members where they could have access to books of reference and other books of utility in debate. There should also be Committee rooms where groups could meet and confer with each other, which would be very difficult to do here. Further it seems to me utterly impractical and absurd that during the session of the Council the work of the Government of India should be practically at a standstill and paralysed by the fact that Secretaries of the Government have to be present in the Council even when the affairs of their own Department are not under discussion. This defect could easily be remedied if in another Council building each Secretary were provided with a small room where he could when not required in the Council Chamber, continue to transact the business of his department and yet be available at a moment's notice for his duty as Member of the Legislative Council. I do not dilate upon the discomfort of this Council Chamber especially during some days of this month when the temperature was exceptionally high. I think we have all borne our burden and the heat of the day with fortitude and resignation, but I do not know whether these will be constant qualities in the future. I greatly regret that the imitations of the Government House prevent me from offering better accommodation to that Council but though the Government House is a very fine and stately building, I had during the visit of the German Crown Prince to lodge many of his suite in tents and when Their Majesties do me the honour of coming to Government House next winter I shall have to put the overflow under canvas in the garden and possiby on the maidan. I think therefore, that members of the Council should consider whether the time has not arrived to discuss the question of finding a suitable site and of building a new Council Hall more in accordance with the needs and dignity of the Supreme Legislative Council. To do so would, of course cost money and it is with some hesitation that I make this suggestion with the watchful eye of the cerberus of the Finance Department upon me and with the prediction ringing in my ears of a shrinking revenue in the future. I feel, however that it is not merely a question of comfort, but of efficiency that is at stake and if such views as I hope just outlined meet with the approval of the Hon'ble Members I hope that at the next meeting of Council they will favour the Government and Council with an expression of their opinions. In the meantime I hope that is not necessary for me to say that so long as I live in the Government House I shall always esteem it a great honour for my Legislative Council to meet under my roof.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

There is one other subject upon which I should like to say a few words before the Hon'ble Members leave Calcutta. The King-Emperor proposes, as you are all aware, to hold a great Durbar at Delhi in December next and it has been a great pleasure to listen to the words said here by the Hon'ble Members to day to record the waves, I might say the tidal wave of enthusiasm that has swept the country from end to end on the receipt of the news in India. I can picture to myself the striking warmth and cordiality of the reception that the King-Emperor and the Queen will receive from all classes on their arrival in this country and I may add that it is the desire of Our King Emperor to see as many as possible of His Majesty's Indian subjects. With this object in view arrangements are being made at Delhi so that opportunities may be given to all to see Their Majesties. It will be, I think, no indiscretion on my part to state that according to present arrangements Their Majesties hope to arrive at Bombay on the 2nd December and in Delhi on 7th December when the State entry will be made. Owing to the lack of space at the Railway Station those taking part in the reception there will necessarily be few in number but it is proposed that Their Majesties shall be received by the representatives of British India at a position to be selected on the ridge of Delhi where ample space will be secured. I am leaving to-morrow for Delhi on purpose to supervise these arrangements and to select a suitable spot. The date of the actual Durbar has been fixed for the 12th and every preparation is being made for a Coronation ceremony worthy of our King-Emperor and in accordance with the dignity of the Sovereign of this great Empire. I may mention that I am endeavouring to arrange that the actual crowning ceremony may be witnessed by about 100,000 of our fellow subjects of whom the vast majority will be Indians. Amongst other incidents of interest that will take place will be a review of troops, a reception by His Majesty of Indian Officers of British Indian Regiments and a fete for the people who will also be given the opportunity of seeing their Emperor and King. I am in hope that Their Majesties will arrive in Calcutta on the 30th December. I have ventured to detain you longer than I intended as I wished to take the members of my Council into my confidence and to give you some idea of the preparation now being made to afford Their Majesties a fitting welcome on the great and auspices occasion that is before us.

"I should like to add one word of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy for his sympathetic reference to the accident and illness of Lord Crewe. From the information I have received his illness was a cause of overwork due to the conscientious manner in which he threw himself into the work of the India Office of which no detail was trivial to engage his serious attention. I share the hopes of the Hon'ble Member and of all here that this distinguished liberal-minded statesman who is one of my best and oldest friends may soon be restored to health and to his duties at the India Office.

"In conclusion I thank you all for your valuable co-operation in the legislative work of this session and I now declare the Council adjourned 'sine die'."

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 5.)

The electric drive has been in successful operation for years past on the continent and is being increasingly adopted in Lancashire. The advantages of such a drive are many—it needs no words of mine to recommend it to you—the only pity is that the supply is so limited. Gentlemen, my firm can claim to be the pioneers of ring spinning in Bombay, which so completely revolutionised the local mill industry in 1884, the growth, as you are aware since we put down the first complete ring mill in Bombay, has been remarkable. I venture to prophesy the hydro electric scheme has laid the foundation for yet another successful revolutionary period in the history of cotton spinning trade in this city.

Lastly, turning to the accounts, we may congratulate ourselves upon the state of our finances, which would have shewn an increase on last year's total but for the extraordinary expense under the heading of Entrance Fee to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association which, however, will not be a recurring expense.

With these remarks I propose that the report for 1910 be adopted.

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy seconding the adoption of the report said :—We are passing through a serious and prolonged crisis owing to causes with which we are only to familiar, and unfortunately, we can yet discern no silver lining in the sky. Though, there are dangers ahead, the industry is in no peril of languishing or decay. The crisis brings us face to face with the question what measures should be adopted to avert it, if it recurs in future from similar causes. Has not the time come for organizing an effective and extensive private enterprise for securing an adequate supply of raw fibre and improving its quality in India? After America, India is the next best cotton growing country in the world and we are beholden to the Government for their commendable efforts in carrying on costly experiments for improving the quality and quantity of cotton in India. It was only the other day that Lord Morley said that he was corresponding with the Government of India as to the possibility of enlarging and extending experiments in the improvement of Indian cotton. I am sure that any assistance which the Government, may require from the Indian commercial bodies in this direction will be readily forthcoming. But this is a matter of perennial importance, and I think, we, who are closely interested in the industry, should consider what steps should be taken to obtain abundant supplies of raw material in this country in future and to secure an improvement of of the quality. India affords an extensive field for the expansion of cotton cultivation. This is the most favourable time for undertaking any extensive private undertaking in this direction in India, for we have now at the head of Government, a most sympathetic and liberal-minded administrator who would give every encouragement to honest swadeshi enterprise of this kind. If a syndicate were formed and if it approached the Government for necessary concessions and encouragement, I am sure, its representation would receive the most careful and sympathetic attention of the Government. Our agriculturists are too poor and too conservative to take a departure from the old traditions of their profession unless capitalists come to their aid. This is a very comprehensive subject and it is impossible to deal with it at this meeting in an adequate manner, but I suggest that it would be taken up by a Committee and considered in its various aspects to see whether the suggestion cannot be given a practical shape. And I am sure that if we approached the Government the suggestion may fructify and take a tangible shape.

Next to the question of the expansion and improvement in cotton growing comes the question of the education of the children of the mill hands. The labour question threatens to be a formidable one in this country; and the employers of labour should extend a sympathetic support to the suggestion of the Factory Commission that all possible encouragement should be given to the education of the children of the working classes for availing themselves of the educational facilities to the extent to which other children can. The Commission's report proceeds to state that the only solution of a practical character appears to be an arrangement under which special schools for factory children would be opened at suitable centres close to the factories. The report further stated that the special schools would have to be financed by the local authorities concerned, but they felt confident that the factory owners would co-operate with the local authorities by substantial voluntary contributions. As you know, the Bombay Municipal Corporation have now undertaken the responsibility of primary education, and the Government have forwarded to them an extract from the report of the Factory Commission, for the purpose of giving effect in Bombay to the Commission's recommendations. The Corporation have forwarded it to the Schools' Committee for favour of report. We hope that the report will not be delayed and that an early beginning will be made. I am sure the employers of labour will co-operate with the Municipality as far as they can. In regard to the amendment of the Section of the Municipal Act, dealing with the smoke nuisance which was before the Legislative Council recently, I am glad to say our contention, has prevailed and the Municipel Section has been repealed in deference to our protest and the Government have promised to introduce a Bill on the lines of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act when the matter again comes up before the Council. The Improvement Trust Bill will also come before the Council shortly and I hope the question of housing the mill hands will also be satisfactorily solved whilst we have at the helm of Government so distinguished and able a ruler like Sir George Clarke, whose sympathetic and benevolent interest in the industrial growth of our city has won for him our sincere gratitude. We all know what a vexed question this is, and we can give a sigh of relief, when this great problem has been solved, and I sincerely trust that this admitted evil of overcrowding and exhorbitant rents will be removed in the regime of our esteemed Governor.

The Indian textile industry requires fostering, and every legitimate encouragement at the hands of the Government in order to enable it to compete with powerful foreign rivals. The removal of the excise duty would have been most welcome at this critical juncture in its history. In this connection the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has done an immense service by bringing his motion for the abolition of countervailing excise duties on Indian cotton goods in the Viceregal Council. Though his motion was defeated, it was an honourable defeat. It behoved us now not to take the defeat lying down, but to take courage from the moral victory achieved, and to continue the agitation till we secure the abolition of the unjust tax.

At no period in its career, had the industry been more in need of development of home markets than at present. We cannot permanently depend upon China, whose rapid industrial expansion threatens the ruin and extinction of our trade with the Celestial Empire. The "Yellow Peril" is not a new phrase; it has been now in vogue for a long time, but, as a correspondent of the "Financier" pointed out, "the peril of to-day, however, is not the Chinaman behind the gun, but the Chinaman as the manufacturer of the gun and of many other things equally calling for the highest technical skill." China now has already got forty-one textile mills, and they are able to displace our goods, owing to cheap labour, and imposition of the silver duty in India. Thus, China has already commenced an industrial war just like Japan, and it makes it absolutely necessary for us to seek out fresh foreign fields, and to develope our own home market.

MR. N. N. WADIA.

Mr. N. N. Wadia, supporting the resolution, said :—We have just listened to the interesting review of the year's work from our Chairman Mr. Greaves, and our best thanks are undoubtedly due to him for the good work done in the last twelve months. We are all looking forward to the expected visit of His Majesty the King-Emperer during this year and if as I understand there is a movement to present His Majesty with an address of welcome on such an interesting and unique occasion from the European and native communities of Bombay, I think this Association should take a prominent part in its organization. Allusions have been made in the report about the decline of your export yarn trade to China markets. I hope your Committee during the year will take an interest in this question and inquire into all the reasons of this decline. Our Chairman has to-day in his speech mentioned one or two special reasons of this decline. But another point to be considered in this matter is the question of freight charges on raw cotton taken from Bombay to Japan as compared to freight for yarn charged to Hongkong and Shanghai by the Conference Liners. I understand during the last month freight to Japan for raw cotton has been further reduced by them standing at present at 8-3 rupees nett for a ton of 40 cubic feet. Bombay mills are at a disadvantage of Rs. 1-6-0 per bale or nearly 1-16th anna per lb, and this specially when we consider that Conference Liners take our yarn a shorter distance, and a cargo of yarn pays them better than a cargo of cotton due to better stowage, if the ship carries a full cargo of yarn only. This is a curious anomoly, as you will see from this comparison. On the other hand, the Liners complain that carrying yarn freight does not pay them because the yarn shipments are so irregular, while they under the agreement are bound to provide a certain number of vessels per month, whether they get the full cargo or not. If this is so, they have themselves to blame for it, because the direct encouragment which they have given to Japanese spinners by the extremely cheap rate of freight of cotton in the past years have enabled the Japanese to work up a trade in Shanghai in their yarns by this advantage in freight, as I have shown above, especially as their yarns in their own market in Japan being protected by tariff rates, they are enabled to dump down the surplus production of yarn to Shanghai at a cheaper rate, thus reducing the cost of the production of yarn for their own markets. Your Committee, therefore, ought to take steps in this coming year to consider all these reasons with a view of preventing this heavy decline of the shipments of Indian yarn to China.

Some of you may also have read that the Japanese spinners had lately sent a deputation to China with a view of enquiring and finding out ways and means to further increase yarn trade with China, and I think the time has now arrived when this Association should also send out a commission of 3 or 4 spinners to go to China and enquire fully into the condition of trade there, and what remedy can be suggested to prevent the very huge decline in the yarn trade last year. It must not be forgotten that last year the Japanese mills took 847,000 bales of East Indian cotton against 622,000 bales in 1909 and 507,854 in 1908. Some people say that this is due to the high prices of American cotton which ruled last year, but this is not so, as American and Chinese cotton consumed by the Japanese mills last year was only 147,000 bales less against an increase of Indian cotton of 280,000 bales.

Another question, which, I hope the new Committee will take an interest in is the improvemant of the increased production of raw cotton in this country. This question was fully discussed at the last International Congress of Cotton Manufacturers.

We all appreciate highly the efforts mode by the Agricultural Department in this country in the last few years, but now I think the time has come when we must look to this Department to make increased efforts for improving the quantity and quality of Indian cotton, (1) by arranging to supply suitable seeds to farmers (2) by prevention of mixing of seeds when cotton is being ginned, (3) by the giving of special instruction to the agriculturists to introduce adoption of systematic cultivation and manuring, so as to get a better yield per acre, from indigenous varieties of cotton and this can only be done by the Government of India making a separate grant to each province and by the appointment of a special staff for the cultivation of cotton in each province. We have all seen the valuable report lately issued by Mr. Keatinge on this matter and with reference to the difficulties he points out of ginning, pressing and disposing of cotton grown on these experimental farms, I feel that the time has arrived when our Association should invite the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Trades' Association to devise means to overcome these difficulties.

I will conclude now with thanking you for electing me as the first elected Chairman of your Association for this year under the new rules of the Association.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:—It is unfortunate that we are meeting since the last three years only to sing a tale of woe and depression. Every year, human as we are after all, we part with fond hopes for the coming year. But experience is a sad leveller and all our hopes are dashed to the ground before the end of the year. This year too, ours is the same old and monotonous tale of depression. About twenty mills have closed for the present, and thousands of mill hands have gone away to their native lands. Notwithstanding this depression we have not rightly understood the situation. The production of mills is still increasing. But the production of yarn has diminished to keep pace with the decreasing wants and depression which persists despite the closing of twenty mills. It thus bears out what I said last year that we must consider the China market as closed for us in future, and that we must seek out new pastures.

The overproduction, now as before, is the prime cause of depression. There was set on foot during the course of the year a movement to take a concerted action for short time working of mills, but it did not turn out successful. To the prime cause of supply over-running the demand, is added since some time the great subsidiary cause of the almost unprecedented high prices of cotton. The American crop is not only a short one, but there is a tendency manifested on the part of American manufacturers to turn out finer qualities of goods, thus competing directly with Lancashire. There is thus a demand for Indian cotton, the like of which was never witnessed before. If exports during the last year were large, they were still larger during this year. This appears from the fact that in the year ending on the 30th of September the export of cotton amounted in all to 2,194,812 bales against 1,306,393 during the same period of the previous year. And this nothwithstanding the high prices, as I mentioned last year, the causes which have given rise to prevent depression have come to stay at least until some hitherto untapped regions for cotton are utilised and made to yield this commodity. There are signs evident that the efforts of the British Cotton Growing Association and other bodies will result in bringing under cotton cultivation many such hitherto undeveloped tracts in Central Asia, Egypt and Soudan, Nyassland and Uganda. There are four directions in which we may seek for the removal of depression. (1) The first is a concerted movement for short-time working. It is of course a temporary measure, more of a remedial and defensive than of a positive nature. (2). Plentiful supply of cotton at a low price. This, as I mentioned before, we cannot expect till the but put of the world's cotton is commensurate with the increasing demands for it. In the meanwhile, the concerted action on the part of the millowners can achieve much. (3) Improvement of the quality of the labour. This can be done by education and good surroundings, and this is in the hands of the millowners themselves. If such an improvement in the quality of the labour is effected, assuring a greater output per hour, even a shorter working day will not be an unmixed evil. (4) Developement of the Home market. I was adversely criticised last year for considering this as one of the remedies to remove depression. It is argued that such a development is impossible, looking to the fact that the foreign imports are mostly of lines in which this country is at sea at present. What I think, however, is that the development of the Home market should be an ever an ideal, placed before us. Because a country does not manufacture certain varieties of goods at present, it does not follow that it will not be able in time to come to manufacture them. The working of the mill industry in this country shows how the production of certain goods considered impossible before is now going on apace. Similarly, the Indian mills will, if afforded proper scope for development, be producing finer varieties of piece-goods. Regarding the cotton necessary for this it is not improbable that trials and experiments being conducted by the Agricultural Department, at present, may result in supplying to the mills finer varities of cotton. Thus the Inspector-General of Agriculture observes in the latest report that "A good class of American cotton can be produced under average circumstances in Sind."

With regard to this cultivation of finer varieties of cotton, while appreciating the efforts of the Agricultural Department of India, I may be allowed to observe that these efforts do not bear the desired fruits due to the defective system of auctions in vogue at present. If these instead of being held at distances, from centres of mill industry are held in the Bombay market, there will be no room left I think for disappointment and dejection.

Before I conclude I would like to congratulate the Government and the millowners upon the passing of the Factory Bill. By a compulsory restriction of the working hours it will improve the physique of the labourers and give them a piece and a sense of comfort hitherto denied. All this will tend no doubt to producing a healthier and more intelligent class of labourers benefitting thus to a great extent the leading industry of this country.

A PECULIAR DEPRESSION.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said :—A great deal has beee said about the present continued depression in thn cotton industry. A new economic phenomenon has for the first time been experienced which is of a most unsatisfactory character. It lies in the fact of the world's principal and largest producer of the raw material influencing its price for better or worse in other less favoured cotton growing countries, in response to the world's consumption. Cotton has become an international commodity, and thus our dependence for cotton prices on those prevailing for the times in the United States is a stern object lesson which must be learnt in order to remove that dependence. Extended cultivation is the cry everywhere. Lancashire, which feels the pinch even more than India, has been keenly alive to the necessity of cotton growing in larger quantities, suitable to her industry, wherever there is a capability of such growth, be it in India or in Africa. Indian millowners can only follow the good example set by Lancashire. They have to extend cotton cultivation and simultaneously improve the quality. So far as the last object is concerned it is a matter of the greatest satisfaction that the Imperial and the iocal Governments have been strenuously carrying on large experiments of a generally successful character.

The reprt of Mr. Gammie and the account given in the latest annual Agricultural Report of the Government of India inform us that the Government is fully discharging its responsibility. But it may be fairly asked whether Indian millowners have at all seconded the efforts of Government? Their vital interests have long demanded that they should put their shoulders to the wheel. But it is a matter of profound regret to have to say that in this respect the Indian millowners have not moved their little finger. They have all through sat with folded hands while making rather humiliating appeals to Hercules. Unless they abandon their present policy of drift and rise equal to the occasion to do what is needful, it is not possible that their industry could flourish as before. It may be asked whether it is hopeless for even 50 out of the 80 mills in the City to subscribe a capital of say 10 lakhs in order to stimulate the more extensive cultivation of cotton and the improvement of the varieties which have greatly deteriorated.

This is the first essential step. Next, it goes without saying, that prudential economy in internal management is of paramount importance. Thirdly, time must be taken by the forelock to find out new foreign markets for their yarn at least, bearing in mind that within the next ten years Japan is bound to drive out their yarn wholly from China.

Indian millowners have to remember that they are now entering a stage when larger capital becomes inevitable to turn out the same production as before. A candy of cotton now requires one and half time the number of rupees with which it was purchased before. At the same time the margin of profit is vanishing. It may be restored later on, but hardly to the previous extent. Thus what in agriculture is called the law of diminishing return threatens the industry. It is bound to overtake them and the sooner their sagacity, enterprise and energy endeavour to avert it the better.

I may now be allowed to make a few observations on the two matters regarding Indian cotton industry which recently engaged the attention of the Viceregal Legislative Council. As anticipated, the motion touching the repeal of the excise duty, was rejected, while the factory legislation has been an accomplished fact. These two matters once more inform the Indian community that fiscal and industrial measures are governed not purely on economic grounds. They are regulated by the politico-economic conditions of this great Dependency. There are powerful "home interests" to be conciliated because of the dependence of the governing authorities at Home on the support in Parliament of those interests. They are irresistible. Of course, under the circumstances, Indian fiscal and industrial interests go to the wall. However their apologists may protest, the fact stands as clear as the noon-day sun. We cannot much blame the Government of India which finds itself between the upperstone of the mandate-giving authorities at Home themselves under the thumb of the potential interest referred to, and the nether stone of the aggrieved Indian people who vainly cry out for justice and fair play. Coerced by the Secretary of State the Government of India in fiscal matters has no alternative but to do as they are bidden. Sir James Westland had made it clear in the course of his speech when the excise duty was first imposed. The fact is whether it is the duty on cotton goods or on tobacco or on petroleum, the powerful interests behind concerned in spite the governing authorities at Home. Thus it is the dynamics of interested economies plus the Home politics which carry the day against India. Unfortunately no Indian Government has proved strong enough to resist this dynamic force. An object lesson by a courageous Viceroy of the type of Lord Northbrook is wanted. That Viceroy, whose loss India greatly mourns, chose to resign his post rather than carry out the behests of the Government of Mr. Disrali to abolish the 7 1-2 per cent. duty on the coarser class of Lancashire goods.

Thirdly, there remains the theory of substitution. It has been alleged that Indian mills by turning out certain descriptions of grey cloth in imitation of those imported from Lancashire actually compete with the latter. They substitute a cloth akin to that of Lancashire, but of inferior quality which therefore sells readily in the market, while ousting the one from Lancashire. At the time the duty was first imposed this theory of substitution was most conclusively disproved by our Association in that excellent memorial of 1896 which the talented Mr. Marshall had drawn up. That memorial bristled with facts and arguments which still remain unchallenged. If the advocates of the substitution theory are of opinion that fifteen years have made a change and that Indian mills in certain classes of grey shirtings have really driven out Lancashire goods, the best way is to appoint a Committee of independent experts to investigate the matter and either prove or disprove the theory. Turning to factory legislation it may be frankly observed that at its bottom also lies the identical politico-economic factor already alluded to. The only difference is this, that in the case of the duty it is "seen"; in the case of this legislation it is "unseen."

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

S. P. C. K. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Society for the promotion of Christian knowledge was held yesterday evening at the Cathedral Girls' School, the Lord Bishop of Bombay presiding.

The Secretary then read the report which among other things stated :—

Mr. A. H. S. Aston moved the adoption of the report. In doing so he said :

Mr. A. H. L. Aston, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—To-day we are gathered together for the annual meeting of the Bombay branch of a great Christian Society, the claims and operations of which may be rightly called not diocesan but Imperial, not local but world-wide. For the report of the Society for 1910 shows that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is in many ways to the world what the Bombay Diocesan Church Society is or ought to be to the Diocese. It has helped to build Churches all over the colonies and to Mission Field. It has helped to endow no less than 65 Bishoprics at a cost of over £120,000. It has in England a Training College of its own which is second to none, and it sends out every year about 25 trained laymen. T[illegible] question then arises how can we best help the [illegible] C. K.? and the answer is clear. We can b[illegible] it by giving our hearty support to the loca[illegible] in Bombay. The work of the local bran[illegible] in keeping a local book depot in tra[illegible] publishing tract and books in the vern[illegible] making grants of books. It is of grea[illegible] to be able to put into hands of young[illegible] will help to point out again the [illegible] narrow path which leads to eternal li[illegible]

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is contained in the [illegible] port:—In spite of the new liabilities undertaken, the financial position at the end of the year cannot be considered, it is submitted, as unfavourable. The proceeds of sales of the year under review have amounted to Rs. 6,826-13-3 only, as against Rs. 8,542-4-9 appearing in last year's report, or a diminution of Rs. 1,715-7-6. It may, at the same time, be pointed out that the sales o. 1909 were abnormally successful ones, especially about Christmas time and exceeded those of 1908 by Rs. 1,077-11-6, while the sales of 1907 (Rs. 6,852-8-9) amounted as nearly as possible to the same figure as that of the year under present review. On reference to the statement of assets and liabilities appended to this report, it will be seen that the balance in favour of assets over liabilities amounts this year to Rs. 8,018-0-5 as against Rs. 7,447-14-6 last year—an increase in favour of the Society of Rs. 570-1-11.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS.

While failing to reach the goodly total of about Rs. 1,500 which was relized two years ago, it is, so far, satisfactory to be able to report that in the year under present review the income under the combined head of subscriptions, donations and offertories has not fallen short, in the total (Rs. 1,065-2-0), of what was received under the same combined heading last year. In regard to offertories an increase is noticeable, the latter having amounted to Rs. 627-14-0 this year as against Rs. 537-2-9 last year. Subscriptions and donations on the other hand, are less this year than last, having reached the sum only of Rs. 437-4-0, as compared with Rs. 512-0-0 last year.

CHANGES IN THE COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL.

On the relinquishment of the Hon'ble Secretaryship by the Rev. H. Mould, the Rev. J. H. Lord became again Hon. Secretary. It is matter of satisfaction to announce that Mr. H. B. Murray, of the Alliance Bank of Simla, has kindly consented to assume the duties of Hon. Treasurer.

THE BOOK DEPOT.

In spite of the reduction in the value of the Depot-sales, already alluded to, a reference to the comparative tables of the number of books sold from the Depot during the year under review [illegible] several ye rs past, does not reveal the fact [illegible] has been any serious diminution in the [illegible] in regard of the number of works [illegible] Depot of an important kind. The B[illegible] continued during the year under th[illegible] Fernandes. During her holiday t[illegible] at the Depot was filled by h[illegible] Wilson.

Rev. W. A. Sawtell seconde[illegible] which was carried unanimousl[illegible]

The Secretary then announc[illegible] gentlemen were elected for th[illegible] Rev. Canon Heywood ; Si[illegible] D. L. Joshi ; Rev. Fath[illegible] Kennelly ; Mr. N. N. Wad[illegible] Mr. F. W. Cresswell ; Mr. [illegible] C. M. Barham ; Rev. [illegible] Father Langmore.

On the motion of t[illegible] seconded by Mr. J. W. [illegible] persons were nominat[illegible] form the foreign vernac[illegible] The Rev. Canon He[illegible] Rev. Father Moore ; Rev[illegible] J. E. Dimishky ; Rev. J[illegible] Sharpley ; Rev. J. H. [illegible] Rev. Father Chard ; [illegible] and Mr. B. N. Ath[illegible] The following [illegible] Society's translat[illegible] The Rev. C. [illegible] Canon Rivingto[illegible] Athawale.

The Rev. C. [illegible] Sawtell were [illegible] (ex-officio), th[illegible] rule 20.

On the moti[illegible] the Rev. J. H. [illegible] carried :—Tha[illegible] Hon. Treasurer[illegible] best thanks of [illegible] F. W. Cresswe[illegible] during the past [illegible] The Rev. W. [illegible] thanks of the So[illegible] lack for his kindn[illegible] the accounts of the [illegible] to the governing bo[illegible] and to the sister-in-[illegible] room and its prepara[illegible] the Senior Cathedral [illegible] Also that this meeting t[illegible] president for his conduct of the [illegible] sion and Mr. Aston and those other[illegible] tion to his Lordship, have spoken at [illegible] on the Society's behalf.

The proposition on being seconded, was [illegible] with acclamation.

The Lord Bishop, in closing the meeting, [illegible] they were there as supporters of the Society a[illegible] hence all that they had to do was to transact business like a company meeting. It was, therefore, that they must keep before their mind how much the Society had done and worked for the Diocese of Bombay. In Bombay, this society began its work by aiding church schools. No less than six schools owed a great deal to this Society and they could never have been started but for the grants of this Society.

In conclusion, his Lordship once again asked them to remember the great services rendered by this Society and to realise other peoples' efforts to put before the world what was bad. He urged that all kinds of good literature ought to be printed in vernacular and as far as could be possible, they should write original works. His Lordship hoped that the support given to this Society and its labours would ever be increasing.

COFFEE PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

The coffee industry of India is practically confined to Southern India. Coffee is grown also in Burma, Assam, and Bombay; but the production of these provinces has assumed such restricted dimensions (the aggregate area and yield having been only 250 acres and 8,800 lbs. on the average of the five years ending 1907), that it has not been thought worth while to continue the returns rendered in previous years by these provinces. Even in Southern India; the cultivation of coffee is by no means general; it is confined for the most part to a limited area in the elevated regions above the south-western coast, the coffee lands of Mysore of Coorg, and of the Madras districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris, comprising about 89 per cent. of the whole area under the plant; and even in some of these districts coffee is in places giving way to tea or, where the altitude is not prohibitive, to rubber. More than half of the 89 per cent. is in Mysore, where there were 104,792 acres in 1909-10; Coorg had 43,421 acres, while the Nilgiris and Malabar had between them some 32,300 acres. Madura, Salem, and Coimbatore are the other districts in Madras in which the industry exists, and coffee is also grown to an appreciable extent in Travancore and Cochin.

The total estimated area shows a progressive decrease since 1896. On those estates for which reports have been received from planters, the total area of new lands planted with coffee in the year of report is 4,336 acres, while the total area of old cultivation abandoned is 5,614 acres, which represents a net decrease of 1,278 acres under coffee cultivation.

PRODUCTION.

It will be noticed from the comparative table below that while the area under coffee has been steadily diminishing since the season 1896-97, production, as judged from exports which account for the greater part of the crop, has fluctuated from year to year, a small crop generally alternating with a heavy one. It touched the highest point since 87-88 in the season 1904-05. In 1906-07, how- er, unseasonable rains were reported from nearly the principal coffee-growing districts, and the l quantity exported in 1907, decreased by about e-half. In 1908, the shipments showed an ppreciable recovery, but again fell considerably in he following year. In the year under review they e recovered to a certain extent. Taking 100 to nt the area in the season 1885-86 and exports the variations in both from year to year below :—

	Area	Exports	Season	Area	Exports
	100	103	1898-99 ...	121	89
	98	65	1899-1900 ...	115	50
	103	95	1900-01 ...	115	79
	104	54	1901-02 ...	110	47
	110	68	1902-03 ...	100	85
	114	46	1903-04 ...	96	65
	111	83	1904-05 ...	91	92
	110	68	1905-06 ...	90	80
	112	71	1906-07 ...	89	39
	117	70	1907-08 ...	88	82
	119	71	1908-09 ...	86	52
	128	50	1909-10 ...	84	74
1897-98 ...	122	49			

CONSUMPTION.

It is impossible to arrive at any estimate of the quantity of coffee consumed in India; as between different parts of India, consumption is believed to be largest in Southern India.

The two chief markets for Indian coffee are the United Kingdom and France. The following tables show the relative position held by Indian coffee in the imports of these countries as compared with other coffee:

Imports of coffee into the United Kingdom from India compared with those from other principal exporting countries.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
British India ...	191957	142893	66317	155535	87509
Germany	2494	1555	357	1244	887
France...	1691	66	1523	466	1114
Brazil	164557	139471	499706	200933	279921
United States of America ...	3501	563	2973	2156	4604
Costa Rica ...	202040	185329	213220	135423	162549
Columbia ...	99490	67480	64003	80146	66849
Guatemala ...	99100	76122	83620	52023	75005
San Salvador ...	53154	39018	16991	24051	23125
British West India Islands ...	11528	11573	14865	17852	10900
Other Countries ...	99749	99159	91415	115336	105466
Total ...	929459	765039	1055000	785115	819032

Imports of coffee into France from India compared with those from other principal exporting countries

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
British India*	159356	149680	93119	150210	139359
Venezuela ...	95666	168589	95020	151483	228221
Brazil	653045	1742876	4025331	1705914	1440294
Hayti	359105	489453	42668	500674	267797
Cuba & Porto Rico ...	25550	36388	66869	37707	21536
Other Countries ...	537863	619526	423587	557201	669412
Total...	1831085	3206512	5146591	3103219	2746619

* Includes imports from Aden and the Straits.

ffee seldom goes direct to the United consume nearly one-half of the total ffee exported from all the coffee-pro- of the world.

IMPO TS.

ffee is inconsiderable in volume, 000 lbs (=8,036 cwts.) yearly. the Straits Settlements and taken mainly by Bombay

EMPLOYED.

rsons returned as perma- 0 persons as temporarily states in 1909-10. The ict are incomplete. The age number of daily year, and cannot be

values to represent 1894-95 are shown

	Price per cwt. Rs.	a.	p.	Variations.
03 ...	49	1	5	65
...	45	15	2	62
..	50	6	2	67
	48	12	4	65
	43	11	0	58
	45	10	2	60
	6	0	4	61
	7	2	0	62

ITY

the twenty- y, give the

			Total deaths from ths. all causes.
		2	6
		6	24
			18
hwar, l	1	1	9
arwadi, 2nd , Kamatipura, , Byculla and 1st pada	9	8	32
rel, Sewree and Sion...	5	4	11
Mahim and Worli	12	8	21
arbour........................	0	0	0
Hospital	0	2	8
Total......	39	35	125
This day last year	34	28	133

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

Porfirio Diaz, to whose personality the strained relations between Mexico and the United States draw attention, is the son of an inn-keeper who died while he was a child. His mother, being related to a bishop, desired him to become a priest, and sent him to a seminary. He hated the prospect, aspiring to be a soldier, and walked 250 miles from his provincial home to the capital to offer his services in the war then raging against America. Peace had been concluded, however, before he arrived, and his services were not required. He then decided to become a lawyer, and supported himself by taking pupils while working at the Law Institute, and presently found his first useful patron in Benito Juarez, who gave him a small appointment as librarian to the college.

LADIES IN THE HOUSE.

Lady Grey, wife of Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, was accommodated with a chair on the right of the Speaker, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier was addressing the Dominion House of Commons on the Reciprocity Agreement. Such an incident would be a revolutionary innovation at Westminster, but there is nothing novel in the spectacle of ladies on the floor of the House at Ottawa and Melbourne. When a member of the Imperial Parliament visits either of those cities he is always invited to sit on the right of the Speaker, but this courtesy is never reciprocated at Westminster. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Deakin (then Prime Minister of the Commonwealth) sat in the Diplomatic Gallery of the House of Commons when they were last in London.

A NATIONAL DAFFODIL SOCIETY.

Daffodil-lovers have long lamented the anomaly that, while there is a National Rose Society and a Sweet Pea Society, no special organisation exists for furthering the interests of their favourite flower. Lately a movement has been set on foot by Mr. W. B. Cranfield, the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, Sir J.D. Llewelyn and other enthusiasts, to form a National Daffodil Society. This is intended not to rival but to supplement the Daffodil Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, and will also work harmoniously with the Midland Daffodil Society, a strenuous body, whose sphere of influence lies chiefly around Birmingham. One of the principal objects of the proposed society would be the popularising of the daffodil among small amateur growers.

THE ROMANCE OF A CITY CHURCH.

The church of St. Stephen, in Coleman-street, London, for the vicariate of which two hundred candidates are in the field, has a history going back to the time of a Becket's murder, when the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's granted it to the Abbey of Butley, in Suffolk. The Great Fire swept away the original building, and on its ruins Wren built the present not very attractive structure. Among its few monuments the most interesting is that to Anthony Munday, "Citizen and Draper of London," on whom Stow's mantle of antiquary fell, and who seems to have spent his days surveying "abstruse antiquities." The under-sexton of St. Stephen's during the Great Plague was, as Defoe tells us, one John Hayward, who, although he carried hundreds of dead to the plague-pits, survived to tell the tale a score of years after.

"WAIT AND SEE."

Somebody has been suggesting that a likely source of Mr. Asquith's "Wait and See" was the memoirs of the Rev. Robert Hall. A correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald," on the other hand, thinks the Prime Minister had the expression from "Dombey and Son." When the Dombey household are expectantly waiting the arrival home from their honeymoon tour of Mr. Dombey and Edith, Mr. Towlinson who "desires an opportunity of bringing down the spirits of the ladies to his own level," says, "Wait and See."

WHAT WAS REALLY WANTED.

It is not very generally known that the War Office, in order to maintain in the country a sufficiency of horses for mobilisation emergencies, is now supplying, free, horses to approved persons who will look after them well, who will not put them to draught purposes, and will be ready to return them in good condition when wanted. The "Glasgow News" tells of a Renfrewshire man who applied for such a horse recently, and got a preliminary form to fill up. He was asked for what purpose he proposed to use the animal. "For carting coals," he frankly replied. "What you really want is a dromedary," said an official who called on him; "you should file your application with the Egyptian Army."

THE WORLD'S Y. M. C. A.'s.

In its annual statistical table, made up to January 15, 1911, the World's Committee reports a total of 8,348 affiliated associations, with a gross membership of 896,747. Some 1,293 of the associations own their own buildings, which are valued at £15,397,733. Germany still maintains the lead in the number of centres with 2,290, compared with North America's total of 2,017; but the German membership is 128,400, while that of the United States, and Canada reaches the large total of 496,591. Including affiliated unions, Great Britain and Ireland show a total of 146,866 members. The World's Committee states that there exist in eleven countries (which are mentioned) 2,852 additional associations, with 106,980 members not yet affiliated to the World's Alliance.

AN ELEGANT VERSION.

The Authorised Version was not refined enough for the taste of Dr. Edward Harwood, a divine of the eighteenth century, who published a translation marked by "freedom, spirit and elegance." Its character may be judged from the translation of St. Luke, chapter xii., verse 19: I will then say to my soul—Happy soul! Distinguished is thy felicity! . . . Come indulge thy soft envied repose—feast on the most delicious viands—taste the most exquisite liquors—and traverse a circle of every amusement and joy. In this translation "the damsel" becomes "the young lady," and "to die" is "to pay the common debt of nature." And the beginning of the Parable of the Prodigal Son is turned into this inflated language:—"A gentleman of a splendid family and opulent fortune had two sons. One day the younger approached his father and begged him in the most importunate and soothing terms to make a partition of his effects betwixt himself and his elder brother. The indulgent father, overcome by his blandishments, immediately divided all his fortune betwixt them."

A LONG AND POPULAR PREMIERSHIP.

Mr. Murray, the Premier of Nova Scotia, after a prolonged illness, has been welcomed back to his official duties. The "Globe" of Toronto eulogises the Premier. That he has filled his position to the general satisfaction of the people of his own Province is, it says, manifested by the fact that during his fifteen-year tenure he has won in four successive General Elections with large majorities. Mr. Murray was in 1896, a member of Mr. Fielding's Cabinet without portfolio, and when Mr. Fielding resigned to become Finance Minister of Canada he was succeeded in the Premiership by Mr. Murray, who also took over the management of the Provincial finances. "He has been during the interval a versatile Premier, an efficient administrator, and a popular statesman."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Forringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KAISER'S DAUGHTER.

"An exceptionally interesting Royal visitor of the immediate future will be the Kaiser's only daughter Princess Victoria Louise, who will accompany her parents to London for the unveiling of the Victoria Memorial. She is a most agreeable type of German girlhood at its best—a little spoiled, perhaps, for the German Emperor adores her but good-looking, sunny-tempered, and accomplished. Her manner, however, has always been a trifle imperious. 'Sometimes when talking to me," the Kaiser once remarks she quite forgets that I am Emperor, but I am confident that she never for one moment forgets that she is the Emperor's daughter." It is just possible that history may be made as a result of the Princess's visit to England for the matrimonial future of the Kaiser's daughter is to be decided before long. Gossip has been very busy lately with the name of likely suitors. The Queen of Spain's brother, Prince Leopold of Battenberg, has been mentioned in the matter, but in Berlin the chances of the future Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz meet with most acceptance. Before his deposition, King Manoel of Portugal was frequently spoken of as a possible husband for her. Before long the Princess Victoria will be given a palace of her own, where she will have her separate establishment, carriages, and servants.

AUSTRIA'S CORONATION ENVOY.

Austria's representative at the Coronation will be the Emperor Francis Joseph's nephew and heir—the real driving force behind his throne—the Archduke Ferdinand. This remarkable man has been seen in London, on the occasion of King's Edward's Coronation, and also at his late Majesty's funeral. He is now a great factor in European politics, and his reported to be sympathetic to England. He also has the reputation of being a most capable soldier, his life having been largely devoted to the conduct of military affairs. The most interesting feature of his career is, however, the situation created by his morganatic marriage to the Hungarian Countess Chotek. This lady, in consequence of the irregular character of the union, will never be Empress of Austria, the sole difficulty being that she is not of Royal blood. Before the ceremony, in 1900, the Archduke formally renounced all rights of succession to the throne of Austria-Hungary for the children born to the union, and at the same time he took a solemn oath that, after his accession, he would never confer on his consort sovereign honour. His heir, therefore, will be his nephew, the Archduke Charles Francis.

THE HUNGARIAN VIEW.

But, in spite of these precautions, there is likely to be trouble in the matter on the death of the aged Emperor. Hungary, of which, of course, the Emperor is King, does not subscribe to the doctrine formulated at the Archduke's wedding, and Hungarian lawyers declare that his renunciation does not affect his wife's position as regards Hungary, so that, although she may never be an Empress, she will in all probability be a Queen. Her son, therefore, would one day become King of Hungary—an event fraught with mighty issues, the separation, perhaps, of the Dual Monarchy.

THE EX-PREMIER'S BROTHER.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, who has just renounced the political pension which he drew as a former Cabinet Minister, is, of course, Mr. A. J. Balfour's brother. He represented Central Leeds for twenty years, and had fought six elections up to his retirement in 1909. Probably delicate health had a great deal to do with his departure from the political arena, for he was one of the frailest-looking men in the House of Commons, and has had several dangerous illnesses. Mr. Arthur Balfour is very devoted to his younger brother; indeed, the affection of the two brothers for one another is quite admirable. Mr. Arthur is the eldest and Mr. Gerald the youngest of five brothers. The second died early from the results of a fall from his horse in Australia. The third, Francis Maitland perished on the Alps at the age of thirty-one and had even then established his reputation as the foremost morphologist in the world. The fourth, Colonel Balfour, architect and citizen soldier, died the other day.

A BRILLIANT SCHOLAR.

All the Balfours are clever, and Mr. Gerald is a brilliant scholar as well as a successful politician. Beginning his Parliamentary career as private secretary to his brother, when the latter was President of the Local Government Board, in 1885, he chiefly distinguished himself for his able five years' tenure of the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland. Twenty-one years ago he married Lady Betty Balfour, who is so well known and popular in literary and political circles. It is not surprising that Lady Betty should have literary leanings, seeing that she is the daughter of "Owen Meredith," and the granddaughter of Bulwer Lytton.

ORATOR, FINANCIER, AND JOURNALIST.

An interesting rumour is circulated that Mr. Thomas Sexton may be induced to reappear at Westminster. The ex-Irish Leader has often been implored by his countrymen to return to Parliamentary life, and their representations have lately become so pressing that he is finding them difficult to resist. Since he retired from public life in 1895 to take control of the "Freeman's Journal," the personality of Thomas Sexton has practically disappeared from view, and to the younger generation of politicians he is little more than a name. Yet at one time he occupied a remarkable position in the House of Commons, where his reputation stood high as orator and wit. He also had great gifts as a financier; indeed, it was his chairmanship which saved the "Freeman's Journal" from the ruin which seemed inevitable at the time of the Parnell "split." He found the paper in a condition of bankruptcy but, by sheer business genius and energy, he once more made it a splendid property, receiving in return from the grateful shareholders a salary of over £800 a year. Mr. Sexton owed his early success to Parnell, who promptly recognised his ability and got him into Parliament. In the Land League days Mr. Sexton was a member of the executive, and fled to Paris, when it was suppressed by Mr. Forster in 1881. When he returned, he obtained the highest pecuniary prize in the gift of Parnell—the Lord Mayoralty of Dublin. The salary was specially raised from £2,000 to £3,000 a year, and Mr. Sexton filled this lucrative post twice. His last notable speeches at Westminster were made during the debates on the Home Rule Bill of 1893, when his brilliant oratory did much to improve the Bill and facilitate its passage.

COMEDIAN AND FOOTBALLER.

Mr. George Robey, the popular comedian, has been distinguishing himself by scoring two goals at Manchester against a team of local Pressmen. Mr. Robey is a dashing and skilful player, and is devoted to the game. Much of his leisure, indeed, is given to athletics. He can do a hundred yards sprint in twelve seconds, and in the summer he is always one of the earliest at the nets at Lord's. Every year he arranges a charity match in some part of the country—not the usual burlesque affair, but a downright hard game with "class" players. "Robey's International" attracted a gate worth £400 against Everton a few seasons ago. Every man who plays in a Robey match is presented with a gold medal, the cost of which is borne by the comedian himself.

A REALISTIC OTHELLO.

If he does Othello in London, Grasso, the Sicilian, will have to look to his laurels, for the realism of the thing is said to be appalling. The death scene is described as a triumph of pathological detail, with the Moor rolling about on the floor, sawing his throat with a dagger, choking and writhing horribly. His Shylock, a Viennese authority declares "has a picturesqueness, sanity and a warm plausibility such as our stage has rarely seen." Some of Novelli's methods however, may possibly be voted old-fashioned in London. For example, when he has a long soliloquy he comes down to the foot lights and talks directly to the audience, and if applause breaks out in the middle of a scene, he interrupts the action to acknowledge it.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly greeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ANTIQUE BEADWORK FOR COLLECTORS.

The present popularity of coloured bead embroideries as a trimming for frocks, hats, and cloaks is an indication of a general revival of interest in beadwork of all descriptions. The reintroduction the other day of bead trimmings in the decoration of all our smartest garments is accompanied by a growing interest in and appreciation of the art of beadwork in its various branches, and women who have a taste for the collection of the curious and the antique may well turn it to very excellent account by the wise acquisition of any really good pieces of old beadwork that they may chance to meet with in their walks abroad. The "high art" movement, originally inspired by what may be termed the "Sun flower" epoch of the æsthetic school, and later developed under the graceful but somewhat anæmic cult of William Morris and his disciples, had the effect of banishing from view the crewel and beadwork so popular during the beginning and middle of the nineteenth century. Half-tones had taken the place of the primary colours so beloved by our Georgian and Victorian forebears. But the other day "we have changed all that," and the feeling is now once more for definite clear tones and bold design. In a curious way the embroideries of our great-grandmothers seem with extraordinary success to harmonise with our latest ideas in furnishing. Even though in this old work, the combinations of colours may often be crude and harsh, there is something splendidly bold about its daring, and the effect is of the greatest value in a room, especially if the wall decoration be somewhat low in tone.

THREE CLASSES.

Beadwork may be roughly divided into three classes. First that of the small bead loom used in conjunction with needle and thread (this perhaps is the most common, the bead loom being at the commencement of last century very much to the lady of the day what the tapestry-frame was to the woman of the Middle Ages); secondly that in which the beads were sewn firmly to a foundation of linen or canvas and thirdly that in which the beads were first threaded—in accordance with a definite sequence if more than one colour or kind was required by the pattern—and subsequently, knitted, netted or crocheted into a design. Of the last-mentioned method there is a particularly charming example in the Victoria and Albert Museum. This consists of a baby's cap, jacket and sleeves crocheted in fine silk and ornamented at intervals with a small design of rosebuds in pink green and white beads. Nothing could be more delicate in feeling than this exquisite little piece of work. Of the first method, that of the beadloom, one may find so many examples in the bead watch-guards of the early nineteen century that we can only conjecture this must have been as popular a form of gift with young ladies for their male friends at that period as are the embroidered braces and knitted ties of the other day. These long guards, about 1in. wide, are often delightfully quaint in design, some being adorned with presentments of odd rectangular dogs and cats, others with primitive houses and trees, while yet others, doubtless intended for an acquaintance of a sober turn of mind are embellished with crosses and a short verse from the Bible.

THE SECOND METHOD.

The second method, that of sewing beads to a foundation, which was either partly or completely covered according to the design, was employed for the most part for household articles, such as fire-screens, cushion-covers, footstools, pin-cushions, tea-boards, and tea-trays. A good deal of this work was so fine that the skilful and industrious embroideresses deemed it worth while, where practicable, to protect it beneath glass, and where this precaution has been taken, the work is, of course, still in perfect preservation. Such specimens are greedily sought after and are every day increasing in price. Perhaps the finest beadwork is that done in Spain and Italy during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The museum contains two examples of these, one in the form of a small box, about three inches square, and the other in the form of a bracelet, in both of which the beads employed are so small that one wonders that any eyesight could have threaded them or any needle passed through them. A few old pictures in beadwork, dating as far back as the Stuarts, still exist. These by reason of the imperishability of the beads, have retained their colour in a marvellous manner. The same may be said of the bead panels, baskets, and frames of the same period, all of which are now in great demand. The love of beads seem to be one of those natural predilections which are characteristic of the savage, and which do not disappear with civilisation. It appeals to us as children, and accompanies us through life.

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HIGH COURT.—MARCH 28.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

17-09 Shroff D and D Sorabji Ardeshir Wachagandy vs Bapuji Nusserwanji Vatchagandy and another, Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment.

1025-09 Mulla and M Ramabai widow vs Dewkabai widow and another Hiralal and Co

For Dismissal under Rule 105.

178-11 D J Mantri Dwarkanath Keshrinath Varde and others vs Govindji Banji

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

906-09 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Rajoo Babaji, Bhaishankar K and G

977-09 In person Bhaichand Virchand and another vs Maganlal Kuberdas.

662-10 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankidas and others vs Narayandas Kalkaprasad and another.

944-10 Daphtary F and D Chotalal Ishwardas vs Rustomji Ardeshir Pochkhanawalla and another Mulji and K

1006-10 Payne and Co Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Sethna vs Naranji Dwarkadas Craigie B and Co

1136-10 Dadachanji and D Bhikanchand Tejmal vs Keshrichand Ratanchand Chulleny.

48-11 Thakurdas and Co Premji Manji vs Bhavan Jairam and another Jamshedji R and D

57-11 S B Mehta Balachand Kaniram vs Panalal Balmukand

73-11 Edgelow G W and Co Chaturbhuj Gangaram and others vs Muljimull Ashantmull and others

74-11 Mirza M and M Maxime Gerae vs Nagindas Runchordas Shroff, Jehangir and Co

99-11 Bhaishankar K and G Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Heptoola Esoofalli and others

97-11 S B Mehta Abdullali Mahomedalli vs Kazee Ismail Mehri and another M B Chothia

152-11 Motichand and D Tribhowandas Chaganlal vs Tribhovandas Ishwardas and another

180-11 Wadia G and Co Ambalal Pranjiwandas vs Rose Maria Louis and others

186-11 Bhaishankar K and G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Ambirchand vs Khoja Fazalbhai Jaffer

1186-10 Malvi H M and R Ramsukhdas Shrivaishdas vs Bickessarlal Sanchiram and others.

1187-10 Little and Co Amiroodin Mulla Abdullaly and others vs Mariambai widow

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

372-09 J R Patell and Co Motichand Harackchand and another vs Amichand Panalal Ardeshir H and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1174-09 Chitnis M and K, Anaji Laxman Sakharkar vs Narotamdas Anandji Mansukhlal, J H and Co

37-10 Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India vs The Trimcumdas Mills Co. Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G

895-10 Jehangir M and S Peter d'Souza vs Rev Gabriel de Souza Daphtary F and D

1046-09 In person, Sayed Mahbook Alikhan vs Syed Sardar Alikhan and others

1119-09 Raghavaya B and K Mangalore Ramrao vs Kikabhai Premchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co

1151-09 Raghavaya B and N The Ahmedabad New Edward Mfg Co vs Soojanmal Sooganmal, Pestonji R K & Co

16-10 Wadia G and Co E D Sassoon and Co vs Sidick Haji Hoosein, Edgelow, G W & Co

958-09 Madhowji K and Co Bala alias Rama Kamlia vs Gopal Nagoo Patil and others, In person, Madhowji K and Co Mirza M and M

29-10 Shroff D and D Khimji Hirji Hunsraj vs Jamshedji Furdunji Karkaria S B Mehta.

Undefended New Long Causes.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

750-08 J P Patell and Co Premnath Uderam vs Motilal Uderam and others Wadia G and Co Edgelow G W and Co Malvi H M and R Manchersha and N J R Patell and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1178-10 Payne and Co. Tirathdas Loonidram vs, SubhayasinghDivanchand Tyabji D and Co

1107-10 In person Nowla Doona and Co. vs. Lieutenant D. Rathbourne, Little and Co.

929-09 Madhowji K and C Khubchand Multanchand vs Kastwichand Budhmal Hiralal and Co

895-09 Bicknell M and R Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons vs Adamji Vulliji Jehangir and S

130-11 Madhowji K and C Damodar Anandji vs Mulji Pradhan and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

575-10 Edgelow G W and Co, Nemtullabhai widow and others vs Goolamalli Jiwanji Panchmariwalla Payne and Co.

98-06 Crawford B and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sallay Mahomed Haji Abmed Noorani Payne and Co.

1034-09 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatao and others Craigie B. and Co. Mansukhlal J.H. and Co. Jehangir and S.

1026-09 Captain and V. Mahomed Hussain Tharia Topan vs. Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewala Motichand and D

745-09 Captain and V Goolam Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewala Motichand and D

653-09 D J Mantri Harichandra Bhasker and others vs Krishnarao Balkrishnaji and another Daphtari F and D Little and Co

1008-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Manbai widow vs Goolam Hussein and others Captain and V Payne and Co Matubhai J, and M

1088-09 Motichand and D Messrs Ghelabhoy Liladhur and Co vs Makunji Depar J R Patel and Co

959-09 Bicknell M and K Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia vs Messrs Thakurdas and Co Thakurdas and Co.

1043-09 Thakurdas and Co Pragji Ambaji Mistri vs Tribhovandas VirjivandasWadia G and Co

1100-09 Mirza M and M Goolam Hoosein bin Mahomed Ali bin Abdula Mahomed Azimkasmiri and another vs Fatmabai and others Crawford B and Co.

1002-09 Captain V Khatoobai vs Jiloobai widow and others Chitnis M and K.

998-09 Tyabji D and Co Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla vs Cowasji Sorabji MinibeckJehangir and S

441-01 Malvi H M and R Goordgal Gagabhai vs Narotamdas Gordhandas and another. Payne and Co.

283-09 Madhowji K and C R Sethna vs Lakhmidas Haridas Purshotam Little and Co Not to be called on before 20th March 1911

155-09 Tyabji D and Co Madhowrao Shivshankar and others Harischandra Soonderlal and others Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow G W and Co

946-09 Payne and Co Essajee Gulabhchand and Co vs Porte Shivnarayen Sundasukdas and others Edgelow G W and Co.

135-11 Nadirsha and D Fatmabai widow Bibi bin Sabnis and G

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

947-08 Madhowji, K and Co Fulchand Serowji and others vs Sagarmat Serowji and others Malvi H and M and R.

1143-09 Craigie B and C Hirabai widow vs Gomtibai widow and another Dikshit D and S

46-11 Madhowji K and Co Bhaishankar Nanabhai and others vs Morarji Keshavi, Edgelow G W and Co.

811-08 Madhowji K and C, Vadilal Lahechand and another vs Shyamsunder Hardeodas and another, M B Chotia, for postponement.

830-09 Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Maganlal Mehta, Edgelow G W and Co

930-09 Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah and S Smetham B and Co, Jehangir G and S

575-09 Edgelow G W and Co Madhowrao Ramchandra Ghapinde vs Balwant Ramchandra Soman, Shroff D and D

31-09 Tyabji D and Co Motesbai vs Choonilal Pitamber and others Ardeshir H D and Co Little and Co

805-09 Malvi H M and R Ahmed Nozzer Mahomed Fatehally and another vs Kunjbehari Ramnarayen and others, Captain and V

580-09 Malvi H M and R Harsandroi Fulchand vs Uttamchand Hushianmal M B Chotia.

1155-09 Chitnis M and M Mangesh Balkrishna Kolaskar vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D and Co

423-09 T A Gandhi Maganlal Shivsal vs Dayabhai-Tapidas and other Raghavaya B and N S B Mehta Edgelow G W and Co Smetham B and Shamrao M and H T A Gandhi.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE ROBERTSON.

Chamber Matter for disposal.

1155-09 Chitnis M and K M B Kolasker vs The Oriental Government Security Life Assce Co Ld Ardeshir H D and Co

134-11 Subnis and G Kashibai widow vs Narayan Ramjee and others T A Gandhi

For Judgment on Preliminary Issue and for further Hearing.

564-09 Shroff D and D, Venju Dharsey vs Dharsey Nanu and others, Daphtary F and D Mehta and D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

914-08 Jamshedji R and D Safiaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Abdulrlly and others S B Mehta Jehangir G and B Jamshedji R and D Pestonji R K and Co Part heard

2-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Muncherji Pestonji Choksey vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay and another Crawford and Co Part heard

1027-10 Payne and Co Dopold Casella and Co vs Heptoola Esoofally and others Jehangir M and S Craigie B and C Payne and Co

830 10 In person Bhaichand Virchand and another vs Maganlal Kuberdas.

417-09 Tyabji D and Co Jailal Khoobiram vs Shunderdas Gopimull and others motichand

5-07 Shamrao M and H, Hambaiji vs Sorabji Rustomji Subedar, Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji and Co

436-07 Thakurdas and Co, Dayanath Krishnanath and others vs Eknath Raghunath Kothe and others, Edgelow, G W & Co, Khunderao L and M, Maneckial and N, Shamrao M and H

1002-10 Craigie B and Co The Industria Societe Anonyme vs Boodabhoy Noorbhoy and another Payne and Co Jehangir and S

910-09 Payne and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Bai Rahimabai widow and others Payne and Co Captain and V

927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others Payne and Co Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V Maneckjal and Co

997-09 Madhowji K and Co Vadilal Lalubhand and others vs Kisban Gopal Laothe and others

532-08 Thakurdas and Co Currimbhoy Peer Mahomed and Co vs Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail Little and Co

367-09 Bhaishankar K and Co Devsey Karson vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim and Co Pestonji R K and Co

132-09 Mehta D and D Manilal Nanalal Gandhi vs Fatmabai widow and others Kanga and S Judah and S Crawford and Co

77-810 Madhowji K and C Mulraj Khatao vs Naranji Dwarkadas and others Edgelow G W Co Bhaishanker G and G

Before the Prothonotary.

For investigation of Pauperism.

6-11 In person Sheriar Rustim Iranee vs Irani Boman Merwan Tadiwalla and another Mulla and M

7-11 Subnis and G Sakinaboo vs Abdul Kapir Suliemanjee

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th March.

272. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m.

273. Arms.—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called , counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

274. Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy. Indo-British Institution on Wednesday the 29th instant at 4 p.m.

275.—Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 31st instant at 9-15 p.m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Vol. Rifles who attend in Uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Head-quarters.

Dress Officers—Mess Dress, White.

276. Prize Shooting.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is reserved for "C" Company Prize Shooting on Sunday the 2nd Proximo Only Extra Efficients and Recruits of the current season who have made themselves efficient will be allowed to compete. Intending Competitors must leave by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

277. Extract from Brigade Orders dated 25th March 1911 is published for information:—

No 301 Volunteers—Leave—Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The undermentioned Officer is granted leave of absence out of India from 25th March to 31st October 1911:—

Captain The Hon'ble Arthur Hill Trevor,

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

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Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

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found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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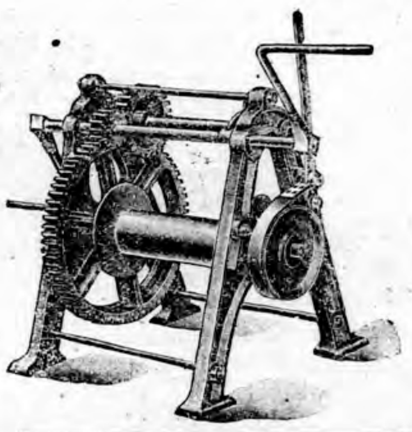

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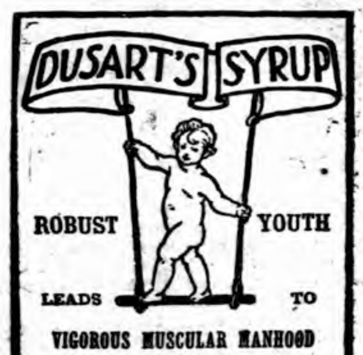

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